

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOLUME XX
NUMBER XII
DECEMBER
....1930,....

REPORT OF THE
COLORADO
SPRINGS
CONVENTION

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL
WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION
Salt Lake City, Utah





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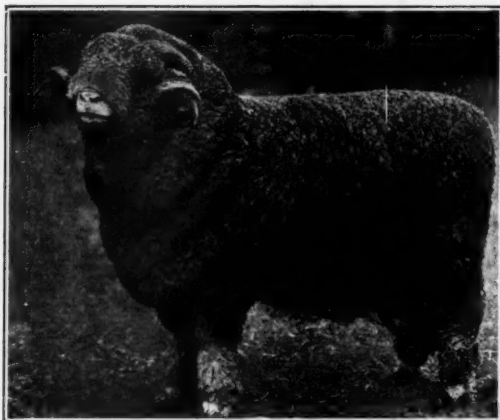
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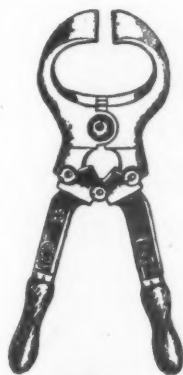
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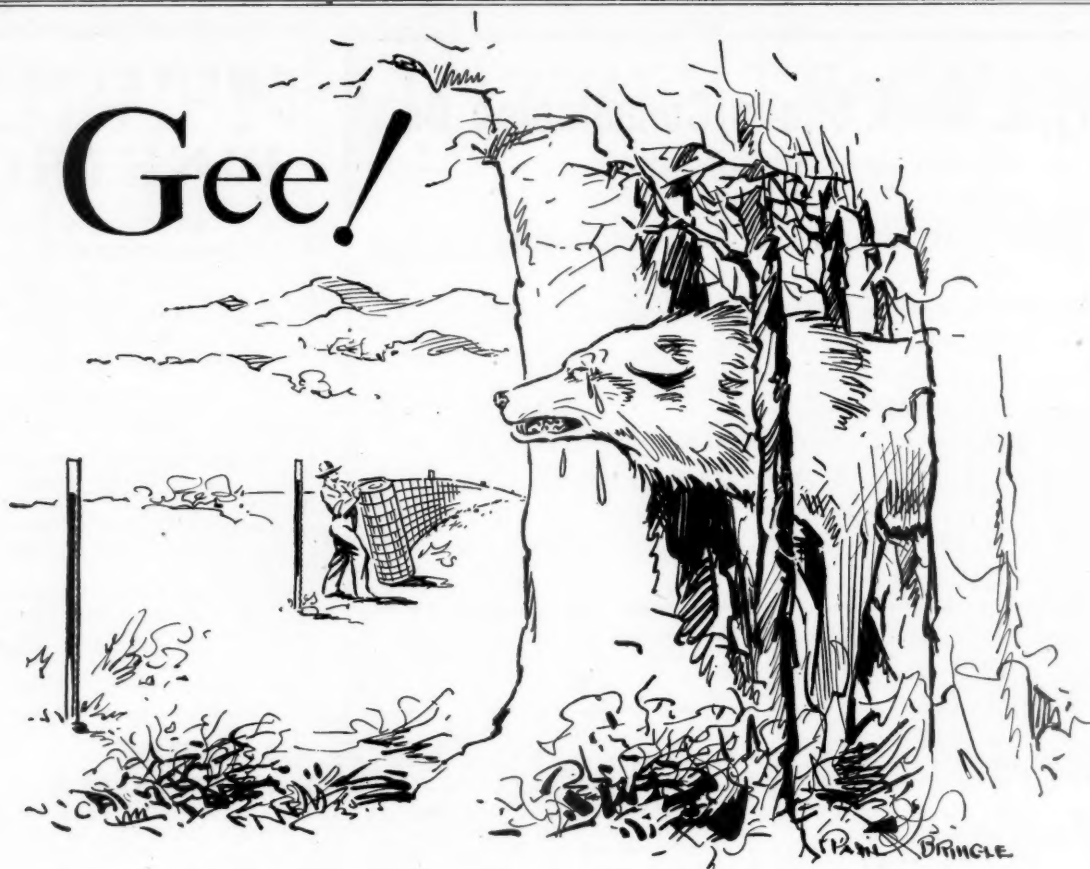
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Association
Salt Lake City, Utah

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Published Monthly at 509 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, by the National Wool Growers Association Co., Inc.

F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

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EDITORIAL

To the Shepherds — This Christmas

Christmas is a day to be merry over the host of good things we have had, the passing into oblivion of our reverses, sorrows and disappointments, and the delightful hope and mystery of the future.

It is a time for reflection and thankfulness. We can reflect and be thankful that last year we did not know what was coming and that we need not go through it again. Thankful that we are alive, alert and have our morale. That we have new hopes and visions and plans for the future, and confidence in our age, our race, our country, our friends, and ourselves.

New Year's is a day for anticipation, optimism, readjustment, and resolving, without whereasing. In our individual work we will plan to produce better materials of food and clothing and be more efficient in getting them to the homes of those who need them, with full generosity to all who assist us in our task.

In our collective work through our organizations, as officers, we will be more courageous and considerate; as members, more helpful and hopeful.

And as shepherds, citizens, fathers, and sons, mothers and daughters, we can as ever cheerily and sincerely sing:

*Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.*

*Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.*

*Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.*

"Daylight in the Swamp"

After a year of thick weather in business and of heavy going, we now see more light and feel firmer ground beneath our feet.

In the year behind us we saw a world under business recession and a national election. For fuller measure the sheepmen also battled a foreseen but unpreventable surplus of lambs which overtaxed the outlet at the time the 'almost' deluge reached last winter's markets. But at no time has any one had grounds to talk of panic.

There has ever been general confidence in the fundamental soundness of our own and other businesses and adjustments to some degree of permanent change are almost complete.

In our own National Wool Marketing Corporation we have a wonderfully useful tool, of which we long had dreamed. Aside from its great aid to us in marketing and financing, it is equally as important as a demonstration of our capacity for collective action in our own and the public's interest. In the wool market conditions are sound and with the beginning of the upturn in business, wool can be expected again to be at the front.

In ten months the ready demand for lamb has been enlarged by twenty per cent and marketings of the extent that caused trouble last winter are not on the horizon, as there is no longer

a surplus supply. The present call is for continuation and extension of our work in making lamb better understood and appreciated to the end that, within the limits of what the consumers can and will pay, the producer can obtain a living price.

The new budget plan of the National and State Wool Growers Associations is not a passing fancy, nor an impractical dream. It is a long and carefully studied plan to realize an opportunity that is presented to our industry and which, if passed, may never be offered again.

A time of adversity is not one for taking counsel of our fears, but of our sensible and reasoned hope and of faith in ourselves and our business. There is no likelihood of the putting up of such an amount of money as will permit its unwise or unstudied use. The full plan for the use of the amounts that shall be forthcoming is shown in this issue of the Wool Grower. The lines of publicity and educational work proposed to be carried on are named in substantially the order of their relative importance and the order in which they will be entered upon as funds are supplied.

The whole plan and object will be explained fully in the January conventions and is open for further constructive ideas and suggestions. The time for action is—now.

The Association Finances

THE following statement of 1930 receipts and expenditures of the National Wool Growers Association was presented to the Executive Committee in its first meeting on the evening of December 9, at Colorado Springs. The report includes receipts up to December the 9th, and expenditures to December 1.

Total Receipts from States Having Ass'ns Affiliated with the National

Dues	Wool Grower Subscriptions Paid by Ass'ns
Arizona	\$ 69.00
California	2,798.45
Colorado	1,608.00
Idaho	2,581.00
Montana	1,267.74
Nevada	609.00
New Mexico	1,008.00
Oregon	1,965.32
Texas	2,983.60
Utah	2,436.00
Washington	300.00
Wyoming	2,407.77
Total Dues	\$20,166.43
Other Income:	
Ram Sale	1,720.84
Lamb Fund	950.00
Miscellaneous	178.04

Total Income\$23,055.27

The total Association income available for expenditure was below that of 1929. As reported by the Secretary, in view of the probable state of the Association's treasury for the year, and of the conditions of the lamb market, as much as possible of the receipts were devoted to the lamb demonstration work and ex-

penditure and all other lines were held to a minimum.

Expenditures to December 1, were reported as follows:

Expenditures

Office: Salaries, rent, etc.....	\$ 7,685.38
Organization and Convention.....	983.62
Legislation	948.83
Marketing Lamb and Wool.....	1,612.70
Lamb Demonstration Work.....	14,007.50

Total Expenditure\$25,238.03

The Executive Committee adopted the budget printed below as outlining the various lines of work to be followed by the Association, and the amount to be expended on each. This budget was prepared on the basis of a total Association income of \$125,000, as voted by the Executive Committee in its session at Salt Lake City, on August 23. It was considered by the Executive Committee at Colorado Springs as desirable that a small committee should be set up to formulate the plans of work in the lamb campaign, and to keep in touch with the members of different sections of the country in the collection and expenditure of the fund.

The full report of the Sub-Committee which considered the budget and lamb promotion matters as approved by the full membership of the Executive Committee, and later by the convention, is found on page 14 of this issue in paragraph number 6.

The 1931 Budget

1. Salaries, Rent, Supplies, Etc.....	\$ 10,000
2. Organization and Convention: (Assistance to States in Fund Raising).....	5,000
3. Legislative: (Including Customs Administrations).....	4,000
4. Marketing: Studies at Lamb Markets.....	4,000
5. Freight Rate Cases.....	2,000
6. National Lamb Program:	
(a) Two Fulltime Cutting Demonstrators: Salary and Expense	\$16,000
(b) Two Cooking Demonstrators: Salary and Expense	12,000
(c) New Lamb Book: 100,000 copies, Other Printed Matter and Material to Wholesalers and Retailers to Stimulate Interest in Lamb.....	20,000
(d) One Man on Advance Arrangements for Demonstration and Follow Up Work; Salary and Expense.....	7,000
(e) Purchase of Magazine and Newspaper Advertisement Space and Radio Time. Full Amount to Publications or Radio Broadcasts with no Payments to Agencies	45,000
	100,000
Total.....	\$125,000

WOOL CORPORATION DIRECTORS' MEETING

THE new Board of Directors of the National Wool Marketing Corporation held their first meeting at Washington, D. C., November, 17 and 18.

The present board of fifteen directors was chosen by the various marketing associations in the respective states last August, in compliance with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the Corporation. Seven of the outgoing board of temporary directors continued into the new board, which is now constituted as follows:

District 1: Worth S. Lee, Mountain Home, Idaho; J. W. Hoech, The Dalles, Oregon; F. A. Ellenwood, Red Bluff, California.

This district comprises Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, and Nevada.

District 2: A. A. Johns, Prescott, Arizona; Kenneth W. Chalmers, Garo, Colorado; M. E. Stebbins, Helena, Montana; Jas. A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming.

This district comprises Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona.

District 3: Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. M.; Fred Earwood (to represent mohair) Sonora, Texas; Sol Mayer, San Angelo, Texas; C. C. Blecher, Del Rio, Texas; Roger Gillis, Del Rio, Texas

This district comprises Texas and New Mexico.

District 4: Jas. H. Lemmon, Lemmon, South Dakota.

This district comprises North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

District 5: W. W. Billing, Lansing, Michigan.

This district comprises Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and other states not included in the other districts.

The board organized itself by electing as officers: Roger Gillis, president; James A. Hooper, vice-president; and J. B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

The board decided to take no action upon the proposal that had been made to amend the Corporation's constitution to provide for giving votes to the President and Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

The auditor's report of the Corporation's finances showed the business to be in good condition, and the report was approved by the directors. In a subsequent conference between the full membership of the board with the Federal Farm Board, all Corporation matters were fully discussed. The position and actions of the Corporation up to this time were approved by the Farm Board and satisfactory arrangements made for continuation of financial and other support in handling wool of the 1931 and future clips. The question of territorial divisions in which different member associations should be expected to operate was discussed at length and arrangements made for further conferences between the member associations concerned.

A number of the board members visited the Corporation's offices at Boston in advance of the meeting, and those who had not done so went to Boston on November, 19 and spent several days in examination of the Corporation's activities and of wool market conditions. It was the unanimous expression of all members that the Corporation and its selling agents had rendered excellent service and had acted wisely in the handling and sale of the wools received from the 1930 clips. In advance of the meeting there was some disposition to criticize the selling agents for not having disposed of all the wools received, but after complete study of the situation at Boston it was agreed that price cutting for the purpose of forcing sales would not have been likely to move a materially larger volume of wool and would have been injurious to the interests of the growers themselves and to the manufacturing and textile industries as well.

A recent report issued by the Corporation presents the following as evidence that in the recent period of price declines wool has fared much better than any other commodity!

Price Declines in Textile Fabrics, Copper and Rubber

	Wool In Cent Per Lb.	Cotton In Cents Per Lb.	Silk In Dollars Per Lb.	Crude Rubber In Cents Per Lb.
Jan., 1930.....	34.30	17.22	4.74	15.06
Lowest in October	30.50	10.35	2.75	7.75
Percentage of Decline	11.08%	39.89%	48.31%	48.54%



ROGER GILLIS
of Del Rio, Texas, President of the National
Wool Marketing Corporation.



JAMES A. HOOPER
Salt Lake City, Vice President of the National
Wool Marketing Corporation.

In view of this fact and the general admission that retail and wholesale stocks of clothing and fabrics are very low, the wool textile industry is in a position to become stronger and more active at the first beginning of the upturn in general business, which by many is expected to occur in the early part of next year.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Conventions

Idaho Wool Growers—Boise, January 8-10.
Utah Wool Growers—Salt Lake City, January 13-14.
Montana Wool Growers—Missoula, January 15-17.
Washington Wool Growers—Yakima, January 19-20.
New Mexico Wool Growers—Albuquerque, February 5-6.

Sales and Shows

Ogden Livestock Show—Ogden, Utah, January 10-15, 1931.
National Western Stock Show—Denver, January 17-24, 1931.

DOES THE TARIFF HELP?

IN the last campaign the Republican party said very little about the tariff and let their opponents convince the farmers that it was not helping them. The vote shows the result.

I have been to some trouble to find out just how much benefit our farmers are getting from the new tariff and here are some of the items:

American grown wool is raised an average of 10 cents per pound by reason of the tariff.

American beef on the hoof is raised about two cents per pound by the tariff.

Argentine, chilled beef is selling in London at 13 cents per pound, American beef of the same quality at 20 cents in New York.

Northern grown European clover seed is selling abroad at 8 cents per pound, but farmers here are getting 18 cents for the same grade of seed.

Ninety-two score butter is selling in New Zealand at 25½ cents; in San Francisco, at 40 cents per pound.

Dry edible beans are selling in Japan at 1½ cents per pound, while in Idaho the farmers are receiving 4 and 4½ cents per pound.

I have not available sufficient data to examine for tariff benefits on other farm products, but it will be found that nearly all farm products, including wheat and corn, are being greatly benefited by the tariff.

Of all the commodities dressed lamb is almost on a free trade basis. Maybe the packers can explain this, but certainly I cannot.

S. W. McClure.

PLATFORM AND PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

As Set Forth in the Following Reports of Committees Adopted by the Sixty-Sixth Annual Convention Held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 10, 11, 12, 1930

Report of the Committee on General Resolutions

We submit the following statement as representing the platform and program of the National Wool Growers Association. This statement, together with the reports of special committees as adopted by this convention, constitutes a public expression from the organized sheep and wool industry of its views and position upon such matters of public interest as affect the production, financing, and marketing of wool and lambs. The complete statement also includes our policies and outlines our program of work for the next year in connection with the various business and governmental questions that are of common concern to the wool growers of all states.

The Wool Tariff

1. The welfare of the nation depends in a large measure upon the prosperity of the agriculturalist and the employment of labor, and both of these are dependent on fair and equitable tariff. We therefore particularly request: (a) that adequate duties on all the products of our industry be maintained; (b) that the present method of assessing wool duties on the clean content be continued; (c) that our officers endeavor to secure more efficiency in the administration of this wool tariff and that a constant effort be made to correct all existing discrepancies.

Production Costs

2. At the present time the cost of production, even with the most efficient management, is in excess of the gross income, and growers can not long remain in business under such conditions. We therefore urge upon all members to practice the utmost economy and strive to lower all production and marketing costs.

The National Ram Sale

3. We feel that the National Ram Sale held at Salt Lake City each year has been in the past of immense benefit to the wool growers of America and we urge upon all growers a more generous support of this institution in the future.

Truth In Fabrics

4. In an effort to provide the consumer of wool products with honest merchandise we firmly maintain our position for National and State Truth-in-Fabrics Laws.

Sheep Disease Control

5. We commend the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture for its work in control of the diseases of sheep. We especially commend the work of Dr. Maurice C. Hall, Chief, Zoological Division of the Bureau, and his staff, and we recommend increased appropriations so that additional investigational work on parasites of sheep may be carried on. We urge the continued cooperation of the State Experiment Stations and this department.

Signed by the Committee: F. A. Ellenwood, California, Chairman; Harry Embach, Arizona; Hollis Mills, Colorado; A. H. Caine, Idaho; Murray Stebbins, Montana; Ed. Sargent, New Mexico; K. G. Warner, Oregon; K. H. Hadsell, Wyoming; J. A. Hooper, Utah; T. A. Kincaid, Texas.

Report of the Executive Committee

6. We endorse the 1931 budget of this association submitted by the Secretary and providing for the raising and spending of a total of \$125,000.00, of which \$100,000 is to be used in promoting lamb consumption. It is agreed that each state will make an honest endeavor to secure its respective quota and after so doing to deliver immediately to the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association one-half of said amount regardless of what any other state may do, but said state reserves the right to withhold one-half its quota, if collected, until it learns what amounts have been paid over by other states.

We request that a committee of five be appointed to supervise expenditures of the lamb promotion fund, consisting of the President and Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association and one man from each of the following districts:

District No. 1—Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho.

District No. 2—Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona.

District No. 3—Texas, New Mexico.

Said men to be appointed by the President of the association, upon recommendation of the Executive Committeemen from the various states of each district.

We recommend that each subscriber to the lamb promotion fund, paying annually in excess of \$5.00 be furnished with a subscription to the National Wool Grower, if said subscription is not already paid.

Report of the Lamb Marketing Committee

Marketing Charges

7. We recommend that the executive officers of the National Wool Growers Association be present at the hearings to be held by the Packers and Stockyards Administration of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to investigate the charges made by the stockyard companies for yardage and other services in the handling of livestock; also to investigate the charges made by commission houses for selling service. We instruct our officers to assist in establishing minimum charges consistent with adequate services.

Feed Yard Charges

8. We recommend that the executive officers of the National Wool Growers Association, cooperating with the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association and the National Livestock Marketing Association and their member organizations, make a comprehensive survey of the charges made by feed yards and the services rendered for said charges, to the end that minimum charges be assessed consistent with satisfactory service. We further recommend that due to the present deflation in lamb prices this survey be commenced immediately and that full and complete reports be published so that shippers who ship during January, February, March and April will benefit as well as those shipping later in the season.

Influence of Quality On Market Price Of Live Animals

9. Inasmuch as quality is an important factor in determining values of live animals and as we do not have facts and figures that determine the actual value of quality, we respectfully request the Division of Animal Husbandry and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, to institute research and investigational work on a study of quality and other factors that influence the price of both feeder and fat lambs, definite plans for this work to be made through conference with the National and State Wool Growers Associations and that after such conferences this work be started at once.

Sheep Outlook Reports

10. We commend the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture for having discontinued to include price forecasts in its January and Midsummer Outlook Reports on Sheep and Wool.

We reaffirm our position of favoring publication by governmental agencies of known facts and carefully prepared estimates as to the number of lambs raised each year, completed shipments, slaughter, and all other matters of fact, and urge that such reports be published more promptly.

We regret that while discontinuing lamb price forecasts with the 1930 midsummer report, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics did publish on August 25, 1930, a forecast of shipments of lambs to be made from 13 western states during the last four months of this year. This forecast has already proven to be seriously erroneous. The expectation of packers and commission men of a 'flood' of lambs as based on this erroneous government prediction has resulted in widespread and serious loss to producers and has not brought corresponding benefit to any other interests. We consider that these forecasts of receipts, which necessarily are likely to be very inaccurate, can only affect the producer unfavorably and do not benefit any other class or interest.

We therefore respectfully request the Secretary of Agriculture to stop the publication of these forecasts of supplies, and to confine the statistical service of the Department of Agriculture in this connection to matters of fact regarding size of crops, shipments made, and other valuable information that does not involve predictions or forecasts.

National Live Stock Marketing Association

11. In conformance with the policy of the Administration in the formation of the Federal Farm Board to aid cooperative marketing of agricultural products we find that this principle applies both to wool and lambs. Therefore, the Lamb Marketing Committee endorses the principle of the cooperative marketing of lambs and urges those of its members who elect to market their lambs cooperatively to consider the following facts:

(a) The cooperative marketing of lambs is planned to give to growers much greater control of the marketing of their product than they now have, to eliminate unnecessary costs and tolls, to provide a more direct channel for the movement of feeder lambs from the range to the feed lot, and to develop a grower-owned and grower-controlled marketing agency.

(b) That the success or failure of this cooperative movement should not be judged by its achievements in any one year, but by its activities over a period of four or five years. Such a period of time is necessary to show the result of the operations of a cooperative marketing organization under both normal and abnormal conditions.

(c) The Intermountain Live Stock Marketing Association, and the Texas Live Stock Marketing Association have been organized as members of the National Live Stock Marketing Association and are established and functioning on the cooperative marketing principle mentioned above.

(d) We recommend to our members who elect to market their lambs and ewes along these cooperative lines that they give these organizations their whole-hearted support.

Improved Marketing of Lambs

12. Successful advertising campaigns are primarily based on assuring the consumer a product that is of highest quality and properly graded. In view of the plans of this association to better advertise the wholesome and delicious qualities of lamb as an important part of the diet of the American family, we recommend an increased effort on the part of Federal, State, County and City governments to arrive at a basis of uniform meat inspection and the setting up of dressed lamb standards as a necessary part of the State and Federal standardization regulations.

Further Investigational Work In Reference To Meat

13. We recommend the experimental work as being carried out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureaus of Animal Industry and Agricultural Economics, the cooperating State Experiment Stations and the Institute of American Meat Packers, in their study of the factors that influence the palatability and value of meats in the diet and recommend the further extension of this work; further that our National Wool Growers Association through its lamb advertising committee especially contact these agencies and other meat investigators to the end that additional information may be obtained.

Commending Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association

14. We especially commend the "Eat More Lamb" promotion campaign as carried on by the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association during recent years. Their work has been of inestimable value to the sheep industry. We desire to assure the Nebraska-Colorado Lamb Feeders Association of our hearty cooperation and readiness to use every effort at our command to augment this work.

National Live Stock and Meat Board Meat Advertising Activities

15. The seven years' consistent effort of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in its investigational work and its promotion of meat consumption has been of incalculable value to all branches of the meat industry. In order that this most important aid to our business may be more properly financed we ask our National and State Associations to take immediate steps to make effective the collection of the twenty-five cents per car assessment for use in financing this work. We urge our State and National Associations to devise means for the collection of this assessment on all direct shipments.

Sales Promotion

16. It is the sense of the Lamb Marketing Committee that there are great possibilities in broadening the distribution and use of lamb. In this connection the proper education of the

consuming public is most important. The building of a program of work, to this end, properly financed, we have left to the Executive Committee, in order that each State's viewpoint may be given proper consideration. We urge the hearty cooperation of all who are dependent and interested in the lamb business.

Signed by the Committee: R. C. Rich, Idaho, Chairman; A. A. Johns, Arizona; W. P. Wing, California; K. W. Chalmers, Colorado; C. N. Arnett, Montana; Fred Phillips, Oregon; E. S. Mayer, Texas; H. W. Harvey, Utah; Ernest Spaeth, Wyoming.

Report of the Committee on Grazing and Public Lands

The Public Domain

17. Whereas, the public lands of the United States are and ever have been one of the important and perplexing problems confronting the United States Government since the organization of the original thirteen colonies, and since colonial days there have been attempted various means of administration and disposal of the public lands, and

Whereas, the President of the United States, has, through a communication to western governors, offered "tentative suggestions", and has appointed a Public Lands Commission to make an investigation and report, we feel that it would be premature and inadvisable to go on record at this time, but prefer to delay our decisions until after the report of the Public Lands Commission. We feel, however, that it is only proper that, as wool growers and users of the public lands, we should make such suggestions, as to how the public domain should be administered, as have been derived from the long and wide experience of the members of our industry.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the President of the National Wool Growers Association select a standing committee from the public land states, the member from each state to be subject to the approval of the state association he represents, for the purpose of further study of the public land question, and that such committee report to some future meeting of the association.

Be It Further Resolved, that the National Wool Growers Association offer for study the following suggested plans:

First: Probably the most feasible plan at the present time is the administration of the public lands by the Federal Government. Such administration should be of a supervisory character only, the details of administration being left to the stock growers who are granted the use of said lands, acting through an advisory committee. In view of the low production of these areas there should be no attempt made to have them yield revenue. The right of

grazing should be granted to the present users with the assurance that where said users have dependent property there shall be no curtailment or reduction of said rights. The foregoing is necessary to the stabilization of the industry.

Second: Inasmuch as the sheep industry is interstate we consider it unwise to permit the administration of these lands by the state governments, or to permit states to elect whether or not they shall take over the areas of the public domain within their respective borders.

Third: We also recommend that until the presentation of the report of the Public Lands Commission there be no further withdrawals of land from the public domain for any purpose whatever.

National Forest Grazing Fees

18. Whereas, the National Wool Growers Association, through its Executive Committee and various State Associations, has requested reductions in grazing fees on the National Forests, and

Whereas, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Forest Service have refused to give redress and satisfaction,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the President of the United States be appealed to for a reduction of fifty per cent in the fees charged for 1930, and that each State Wool Growers Association appeal through their Senators and Congressmen for aid in obtaining such relief.

Stock Driveways

19. In the various western states there has been set aside, by executive orders, for withdrawal certain areas of land to be used by livestock interests for the purpose of driving their herds from summer to winter ranges and to and from shipping points. Such driveways are in many cases already so restricted as to greatly hamper the proper and necessary movement of livestock and yet they are being further restricted by the granting of homestead entries filed in various land offices.

We earnestly request the Secretary of the Interior to take this matter up with the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the end that action be taken to prevent the constant encroachment of settlers upon these driveways.

Signed by the Committee: A. A. Johns, Arizona, Chairman; Robert McIntosh, Colorado; D. Sidney Smith, Idaho; Percy Williamson, Montana; K. G. Warner, Oregon; J. A. Hooper, Utah; K. H. Hadsel, Wyoming.

Report of the Wool Marketing Committee

The National Wool Marketing Corporation

20. The method of intelligent marketing of wool practiced by the National Wool Marketing Corporation has been of inestimable

benefit to every member and nonmember wool grower in the United States.

We endorse the efforts of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and urge every wool grower who is not a member to acquaint himself with the work and methods of this Corporation.

The Federal Farm Board

21. We desire to thank the Federal Farm Board for the splendid assistance and cooperation they have rendered to wool growers in the establishment of this successful grower owned and controlled organization for the efficient and economical marketing of wool.

The Packing of Wool

22. We urge wool growers to more intelligently prepare their clips for market by the adoption of the following practices:

First: The use of scourable branding fluids.

Second: The careful separation and separate bagging of buck wool and all off sorts, such as crutchings, tags, face and leg shearings, sweepings, black wool, and wool from dead sheep.

Third: The more careful tying of fleeces and the rolling of fleeces from the brutch to the shoulder, keeping the flesh side out. Use only standard paper fleece twine.

Fourth: The securing of greater cleanliness on the shearing floor, keeping out all dirt and foreign matter of every kind.

Signed by the Committee: Floyd Lee, New Mexico, Chairman; C. Hotchkiss, Colorado; A. H. Caine, Idaho; M. E. Stebbins, Montana; R. A. Ward, Oregon; R. Gillis, Texas; Charles Redd, Utah; W. W. Daley, Wyoming.

Report of the Committee on Predatory Animals

Predatory Animal Control

23. We reaffirm the position of the National Wool Growers Association taken at its 65th Annual Convention held at San Angelo, Texas, November 22, 1929, endorsing the work of the United States Biological Survey in its systematic methods of predatory animal and rodent control, and the ten-year program approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We urgently request at this time that the Congress of the United States pass at this session of the Congress Senate Bill No. 5488 introduced by Senator Peter Norbeck and H. R. 9599 by Congressman Scott Leavitt. We believe the passage of this bill is most important for the following reasons:

(a) The Federal land in the West comprises as high as 84 per cent of the land area

of many counties and states. This land is not taxable, and, therefore, funds for predatory animal control work in protecting our flocks and herds are not available from the counties and states comprising these areas. It is firmly believed the Federal Government in owning and controlling these lands and deriving revenue therefrom, should prevent the breeding of predatory animals and their spreading to other sections.

(b) It is believed that an adequate appropriation for predatory animal control in the United States under a ten-year program is a real means of offering farm relief and assisting materially the plans of the Congress for ameliorating unemployment conditions.

We ask that a copy of the above report be sent to the President of the United States, to the Director of the Budget, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, to each member of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives from the range states, to the other members of the Senate Agricultural Committee and to the various State Associations.

We also urge upon Senator Norbeck that he continue his laudable efforts to secure an early hearing upon this bill before the Senate Agricultural Committee and an early and favorable report.

Securing Legislation For Uniform Bounties

24. We reaffirm our position taken at the 65th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association at San Angelo, Texas, November 22, 1929, that the officers of all interested organizations, and all standing and special legislative committees be, and are hereby requested to follow up the existing program of securing legislation providing for uniform bounty laws of the western public land states, to the end that bounty appropriations when made by such states may be utilized by all concerned in a fair and equitable manner.

Signed by the Committee: T. A. Kincaid, Texas, Chairman; H. B. Embach, Arizona; W. P. Wing, California; F. S. Gedney, Idaho; E. L. Moulton, New Mexico; K. G. Warner, Oregon; Chas. Wilson, Wyoming.

REPORT ON WOOL SELLING

By Byron Wilson, Before the Convention

WE have tried to market your wools to the best possible advantage; and we feel, as Mr. Gillis has said, that we have secured the full market price for all the wools that have been sold. By "full market price" we mean the price of comparable foreign wool, plus the tariff duty, less the difference in packing or conversion costs.

That the volume of wool held by the National Wool Marketing Corporation and the merchandising policies pursued by that corporation have had a real stabilizing influence on the wool market is without question. The best evidence of this is the fact that while we have had severe declines in the prices of wool abroad, ranging from 15 to 35 per cent, the decline of wool prices in Boston has been comparatively nominal. Had the National Wool Marketing Corporation not been in control of the large volume of wool handled by it, it seems certain that the prices in this country would have been much lower today.

When the movement first started, the manufacturers looked at it rather askance. It was something new. Most manufacturers living in New England are inherently opposed to anything that savors of the government in business; and while they were not inimical, they certainly were not particularly friendly. But that has now entirely changed, for we are, through the efforts of our selling agents, selling to practically all of the large manufacturers in this country, many of whom now welcome the plan as being one real stabilizing influence and being of tremendous benefit to the manufacturer.

We have been criticised considerably because we haven't sold wool faster than it

has been sold. We could not have sold wool in larger volume and at the same time secured what we believed, and what our selling agents believed, to be the full market price therefor. Had we shown any weakness in merchandising our wools, the wool market of this country, in my judgment, would today be in a chaotic condition; but because we did not show any weakness the wool market has held up remarkably steady, considering the tremendous declines abroad.

Mr. Gillis called your attention to the fact that this is your own organization. It is owned and controlled entirely by wool growers. The members of the National Wool Marketing Corporation are state and regional cooperative marketing associations, owned and controlled exclusively by wool growers. The members of the board of directors of the National Wool Marketing Corporation are wool growers of years of experience in the business, men who are as familiar with your problems as any one who could be selected. If the growers will continue to have the confidence in the organization that they have thus far displayed in entrusting to us practically thirty-eight per cent of the shorn wool clip of this country, this confidence will be repaid many times in the next few years.

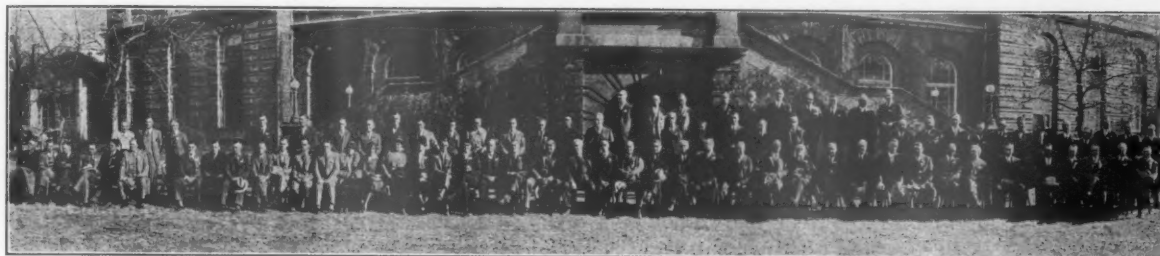
The National Wool Marketing Corporation is also cooperating with the National Wool Growers Association in various matters. President Hagenbarth this morning referred to the duty on what we call "made noils." This matter was called to our attention by Mr. Hugh Monroe, one of the men in the pulled and scoured wool department

of our selling agents, Draper & Company. We believe that we are on the way to have the proper duty assessed on these made noils. Incidentally, they are displacing approximately a million pounds of domestic grease wool per month. If they are allowed to come in at the same rate of duty—23 cents—while the duty assessed should be 37 cents, plus 20 per cent, they will probably displace several million pounds per month.

We have also helped in securing a proper duty upon the wool on the skin, which we believe is going to be of material benefit to the wool growers of this country.

The Farm Board has been most helpful. They have cooperated with us to the fullest extent. At one time the money loaned to the National Wool Marketing Corporation by the Farm Board amounted, I believe, to something over eight millions of dollars. Despite any criticisms that may be leveled against the Farm Board on account of the handling of other commodities, they have been of real assistance to the wool growers of this country. They have not bothered any in the management of the corporation. By that I do not mean that they have not kept a close rein on the management of the corporation, because they have; but they have cooperated with us a hundred per cent and have helped in every way possible. So that the wool growers of this country are under a debt of gratitude to the Farm Board for stepping in at a critical moment and helping to save the wool situation.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS CONVENTION



A Part of the Delegates at the Sixty-Sixth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association

By Irene Young

DECEMBER 12, the last day of the Colorado Springs convention, was the sixty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the National Wool Growers Association. An enduring spirit of unity—one strong enough to transcend individual and sectional points of view—must have been engendered on that day in December, 1865, when those early leaders in the industry met and, for the purpose of securing “for the business of wool growing equal encouragement and protection with other great industrial interests of our country,” organized the National Wool Growers Association. The sheep industry has crossed the continent; marketing, grazing, and other vital problems have taken their places along with that of proper tariff protection, the rock upon which the association was founded, yet that same essence of unity that prevailed at the first meeting still exists. The spirit of the sixty-sixth annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association was one of determination, through combined efforts, to cope with present conditions of the industry; to market its products intelligently and enlarge the outlet for them; to safeguard its privileges and rights.

Such was the actuating principle behind the platform and program of work for 1931 arranged for the association by the various committees and adopted at the convention. The resolutions and reports making up this schedule are set up in full in this issue. They are, it will be agreed, very convincing evidence that the representatives of the wool growers' associations worked hard and sincerely to

plan safe, but progressive steps for the future. In addition to the general resolutions and the report of the Executive Committee, which outlines the preliminary work in the new lamb advertising project, there were committee reports on lamb marketing, wool marketing, predatory-animal control, and grazing and public lands. All differences of opinion were ironed out in the committee rooms, with the exception of the report of the committee on public lands and grazing. This brought forth quite a heated debate on the convention floor. Mr. E. L. Moulton of New Mexico, offered an amendment to strike out of the report everything but the preamble; that is, that the association should make no suggestions as to how the public lands should be handled until after the President's Public Land Commission had made its report. This amendment was not carried and the report was adopted as it is presented in this issue, with the one dissenting vote from New Mexico.

While it was a hard-working convention, Colorado Springs offered plenty of opportunity for a good time. To begin with there was no need for any one to make excuses about the weather. Each day broke clear and bright: indicative perhaps of the future of the sheep industry. There was no snow, except for a few spots here and there on the lofty peaks that make that area so scenically noted. However, the garlands of green boughs with the red stars strung across the business section of the city, created a very gay and festive Christmas atmosphere.

The committee in charge of the entertainment had provided for drives to places of interest for the ladies and a trip up the Broadmoor-Cheyenne highway for all of the convention, but as this came on Friday afternoon when the men were still busy with committee reports and other business affairs, few were able to take advantage of it. The musicale tea at the Broadmoor Hotel, Thursday afternoon, was a very artistic and enjoyable event, according to the expressions from the visiting ladies. A “whoopie” party at the Broadmoor on Thursday evening and a very delightful dinner-dance at the Antlers Hotel on Friday evening were the other social events of the convention.

The historic Antlers Hotel was headquarters for the convention and proved to be most comfortable. While the regular convention was not set to open until Wednesday morning, most of the committees, as had been previously arranged, had large enough memberships on hand Tuesday afternoon to commence work, and by the time the first session was called, some four hundred wool growers and representatives of allied interests were in attendance.

Wednesday morning was devoted to preliminaries and the President's and Secretary's reports. Mr. Bernard Vessey started the convention off in a splendid spirit by his songs and work in community singing. The invocation was offered by the Rev. W. G. Schaeffer of the Church of the United Brethren and Mr. Earl L. Mosley, city manager, briefly welcomed the sheepmen to Colorado

Springs. To his remarks Mr. E. L. Moulton, of New Mexico, and Mr. H. C. Abbott, of Las Animas, Colorado, made responses.

Secretary Marshall prefaced his report with the reading of messages of congratulation and encouragement to the association from Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, Senators Smoot of Utah, John Thomas of Idaho, Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, Lawrence C. Phipps and Waterman of Colorado, S. B. Bratten of New Mexico, and Congressmen Hawley of Oregon and Colton of Utah.

In his statement to the members and officers of the association, the Secretary pointed out that the sheepmen's organization is rapidly coming into greater harmony, both within the states and in a national way. "On account of the effectiveness of its organization work," Secretary Marshall said, "the wool industry is more influential, and its business and other interests more highly respected in all quarters. A good deal of time during the past year has been spent on things not discussed in the National Wool Grower. The past twelve months have taken the officers of the association all the way from the sheep camps to the White House on one or two occasions. And wherever we have gone, because of the organization back of us, we have received a real hearing and a proper consideration of our just claims, and we do not present any other kind. The association has been effective and is now reaching a place where it can be still more effective." The work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in relation to the special lamb demonstrations and its general work on all classes of meat was discussed by the Secretary. Future efforts in connection with the lamb work were also suggested, with special reference to the desirability of stamping and grading lamb carcasses.

The financial statement presented by Secretary Marshall appears on page 12.

President Hagenbarth's concise review of the activities of the association during the past year and consideration of future projects will be found on page 25 of this issue.

Wool Marketing

The convention program had two major topics for discussion: those of wool marketing and lamb marketing and advertising. The wool part of the program came first. It consisted of reports on the work and plans of the National Wool Marketing Corporation by President Roger Gillis and Secretary J. B. Wilson, of the Corporation, and a statement by Mr. Paul Draper, president of Draper and Company, as to how sales of Corporation wools are being handled. The talks made by Messrs. Gillis and Draper are printed in full in this issue and are recommended for reading and study by all wool growers, both members and nonmembers of the Corporation, for, while not covering the canvas with a lot of vivid and unreal color, they should create an encouraging picture of sound achievement in nearing the solution of the wool marketing problem.

A part of Mr. Wilson's statement is printed on page 18 of this issue.

In connection with the wool section of the convention, and reminiscent too of the 1865 meeting when wool manufacturers joined the growers in their discussions, President Franklin W. Hobbs, of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, gave an address on the relationship of the manufacturer to the grower (printed in full in this issue). Secretary Walter Humphreys, of the manufacturers' association was also in attendance.

When the program was arranged, it was hoped that Col. F. H. Johnson, president of the Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J., and a member of the Wool Advisory Committee of the Federal Farm Board, would be able to meet with the wool growers and point out to them some of the benefits that have accrued to the manufacturers as a result of the operation of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. Although unable to be present in person, Col. Johnson sent a very helpful message. On account of the recent courageous work of Col. Johnson in rejuvenating the Botany Worsted Mills through drastic changes in equipment and personnel, which apparently is

an opening wedge into a new era in the wool manufacturing business, his telegram (page 39) should be interesting reading to everyone in the industry.

Cooking Demonstration

A cooking demonstration opened the section of the convention devoted to lamb on the morning of the 11th. Miss Inez S. Willson, director of the Home Economics Department of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and Miss Nora Altic were in charge. Miss Altic, who did the cooking, worked as if her audience were made up of housewives. Two electric ranges, a frigidaire, and tables covered with the cuts of lamb, the vegetable and fruit garnishments provided the stage setting. A Frenched leg, a crown roast, and English Saratoga chops were the cuts to be prepared. Miss Altic commenced with a statement to the effect that there is no tough lamb. It may be more or less tender, but if properly cooked, is never tough. The less tender cuts merely require more time and less heat in their cooking.

After the leg and crown roasts had been put in the oven, the English chops planked and the Saratoga chops started to broil, Miss Willson took the platform and gave a comprehensive review of the lamb demonstration work since its inception in the fall of 1927. The methods of cutting up a lamb carcass, introduced by D. W. Hartzell and further developed by Max O. Cullen, the present lamb demonstrator for the Board, had answered, in Miss Willson's opinion, the retailers' cry for an animal made up entirely of legs and chops to meet the demand of the housewives for those cuts.

"Steady progress has been made in the three years and a little more," Miss Willson said, "that the program has been in force. During the course of the campaign, in the neighborhood of 652 demonstrations have been given in 175 cities in forty states and the District of Columbia. At a conservative estimate, audiences totaling more than 100,000 persons have attended meetings in connection with the campaign."

While the demonstration work has been confined largely to the eastern and middle western cities, it has been the



MISS INEZ S. WILLSON

aim, Miss Willson showed, to contact all the groups of people, from the packer down to the consumer, who were necessary to bring success to the campaign. Newspapers, trade journals, women's magazines, and special lamb literature published by the Meat Board have all been utilized to create the necessary interest in the work. And as the project has moved along new features have been added, such as breast rolling contests, tests for high school and college students in identifying the different cuts of lamb, radio programs, and most recently, the lamb cooking demonstration. Commendation from many sources had been received, Miss Willson said, the demonstrations being regarded by some authorities as the best ever carried on by the meat industry. Miss Willson concluded her talk with an expression of willingness on the part of the Meat Board to continue its cooperation with the wool growers and lamb feeders in working for an increased use of lamb.

Dr. B. M. Rastall, executive vice president of the Colorado Association, followed Miss Willson and talked on the subject of "Publicity for Increasing Lamb Consumption." Two factors, he said, should be considered in planning any publicity work: first, whether or not the product to be advertised were an essential, and second, whether or not it pro-

vided a sales argument. "You," he declared, "are dealing with a great and fundamental industry, one that produces two essential products, food and clothing. You are concerned today largely with increasing the use of lamb, the food product of your business. And an extraordinary opportunity to sell more lamb is offered you. A program of education is necessary, one that will build up slowly but permanently, a knowledge of the value of lamb in the human diet."

In discussing the second necessary factor to successful publicity work, that of having a good selling talk, Dr. Rastall went into some detail regarding the influence of sunshine and soil-content upon food products. All the requirements for the production of the most wholesome food, food with high vitamin content, were present, he said, in the western states, where lambs are raised. And since people are always interested in their health, these facts make a most excellent sales argument. "All the strategy," Dr. Rastall said in conclusion, "indicates that the time is right to put over an effective lamb advertising program; an opportunity is presented to grasp the thing in a big way, and to grasp it now."

Dr. Rastall's address brought the Thursday morning session to a close. By that time Miss Altic had the results of her cooking efforts ready for display. And an attractive display it was. A crown roast stuffed and topped with cauliflower; planked English chops surrounded by stuffed onions, spiced apples, and sweet potatoes; Saratoga chops around a cranberry mould; and the Frenched leg also tastefully garnished. If any one present had need of conversion to eating lamb, one look at the dishes prepared by Miss Altic should have been enough. It was generally conceded that the cooking work would prove a very effective addition to the lamb demonstrations.

As Texas is the only state up to the present time to organize specifically for the collection of its share of the \$125,000 budget for the National Wool Growers Associations in 1931, which includes an expenditure of \$100,000 for lamb promotion work, a great deal of interest was centered in the talks of Mr. E. S. Mayer



MISS NORA ALTIC

and Mr. Erle Racey of that state. These were heard on Thursday afternoon.

Roughly quoted, Mr. Mayer said:

"The hardest thing about the campaign is making up your mind to it. This done, the actual work comes more easily. In Texas, we thought it best to raise this lamb fund under a different name than that of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and so formed the Eat More Lamb Club of Texas.

"Our first step was to secure a complete list of wool growers from the tax rolls. This gave us the name, address and number of sheep owned by all sheepmen. Then we proceeded to organize the sheep-raising counties and appointed a chairman for each county. On the selection of proper man for chairman hinges the success of the work, we feel. He should be a leader in the community, a man in whom the people have confidence. We had difficulty, to be sure, in getting such men. After we had picked them out, we wrote letters to each of them, explaining the movement and asking their assistance. There were only a few responses. Then, we sent telegrams to those from whom we had not heard, and as a last resort used the telephone. When the chairman were finally lined up, each was asked to select a vice chair-

man (who, by the way, should be a good worker), and three or more committeemen from different sections of the county. The chairman sent these names to the club headquarters and letters notifying the men of their appointment were sent out from the central office.

"Our next step was to call mass meetings in the counties having a key city. Newspaper publicity and radio talks were used to call the men in to these meetings. Also, the county chairman, in each instance, was asked to see and talk personally with as many as possible of those whose interest should be secured. They were urged to attend the meetings and sign the pledge cards.

"These pledge cards obligate the signer to pay one cent per head per annum on all the sheep he owns for a period of five years, with payments to be made twice a year, June 1 and October 15, the times of the year when sheepmen are supposed to have money from their wool and lamb sales, respectively. The sheepman's banker is also authorized by the card to honor drafts made for the amount of these payments when they fall due. The pledge may be cancelled by either party if written notice is given between the 15th and 31st of December of any year. The banks, of course, have been asked to permit and encourage their customer-growers to come into the movement.

"We have been holding two mass meetings a day; one in the morning, another in the afternoon. The county chairman opens the meeting. Then I give them a general talk on the value of advertising, and the necessity for increasing the use of lamb. After this discussion, we show them by means of charts just what we hope to do in enlarging the use of lamb and just how it might be accomplished. Then we try to sign up all those in attendance.

"We have made an appeal to all the merchants to assist us in this work on the idea that they are all dependent on the prosperity of the lamb industry."

As a result of less than one month's work, Mr. Mayer stated they had pledges signed up for annual payments totaling \$5371.

President T. A. Kincaid of the Texas Sheep and Wool Growers Association

followed Mr. Mayer with a brief statement endorsing the work of the Eat More Lamb Club, which was organized by a committee of five appointed from the state association. He was glad, he said, that Texas had been able to do this necessary experimental work in raising the funds for the lamb promotion work.

Mr. Earle Racey of Dallas, Texas, who has been assisting the Texas wool growers in the organization of their lamb club work, talked to the convention along lines similar to those used at the county mass meetings being held in Texas. Charts were used comparing the proposed lamb work to a military campaign. The facts brought out by Mr. Racey were, in part, as follows:

"When you increase consumer demand, you decrease prices to the housewife and at the same time the producer, the retailer, and the packer get more money. The reason for this is that the entire carcass is being used through the new methods of cutting that will come into more general use by the education of housewives to call for such cuts. A lamb campaign should increase sales for other meats, because when you educate housewives to lamb, they are also being educated to eating more meat of all kinds; that is, they are becoming meat conscious. Any increase in lamb consumption will not come through a decreased use of other meats, but from a decreased use of meat substitutes.

"The first move in a campaign to increase lamb consumption should be a market survey to ascertain why housewives do not eat more lamb; the second step, to ascertain how to combat or overcome the objections which the survey shows housewives have to using lamb. Before attempting a campaign, we should first definitely find out what our problems are; secondly, we should eliminate certain evils such as selling old ewe meat as lamb; and in the third place, the sheep raisers must get wholeheartedly behind the plan. Of course, it will not be possible to get all them behind the movement; as in all organization work, some will want a free ride.

"It will be better to begin the campaign in a small way in a location where prospects for immediate returns are greatest and where retail conditions are best

to start a direct drive upon the consumers. After this section has been chosen, then newspaper advertising, radio programs, outdoor bulletin boards, direct mailing material to retail dealers, enlarged use of the National Live Stock and Meat Board service, explanation of plan to packers to secure their help, and frequent reports to the contributing sheepmen on the progress of the work, should be our ammunition to make a successful fight for the greater use of lamb."

On Lamb Marketing

The program continued with talks upon affairs in the lamb markets. Mr. J. S. Campbell, in charge of the Market News Service at Chicago for the United States Department of Agriculture, gave a rather hurried review of the course of the Chicago market from June to November of this year. Commendation was given to the range men for the orderly way in which the very large crop of 1930 lambs had been sent to market. "To start with you had this two million head handicap to say nothing of lessened buying power the country over; besides a product that is none too popular in many sections of the country; with competition not only from other meats but also from poultry; and besides all the substitutes that all meats have had to battle against in recent years. Yet, despite all this you have kept the central markets fed in such a way that there was always a market, a bad one it is true in many instances, but at that a market where buyers were on the job and where the run had a value even though a very unsatisfactory one from a producer's standpoint. * * * It is conservative to say that if you western sheepmen had dumped your lambs as many cornbelt finishers did their heavy steers, meanwhile frightening the native lamb producers who compete with you and often undo some of your good work, you would have thrown a panic into your industry that would have been the talk of the agricultural world besides producing a good deal more wreckage than was actually thrown up by the inevitable ovine price storm." Mr. Campbell used charts to show where improvement could have been made in the season's market-

(Continued on page 56)

The Work and Plans of the National Wool Marketing Corporation

An Address Delivered at Colorado Springs, December 10, 1930, by Roger Gillis,
President, National Wool Marketing Corporation

IN November, 1929, at the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers Association in San Angelo, Texas, there met a committee of fifteen for the purpose of organizing and setting up a producer-owned and controlled marketing agency for wool and mohair. The proposed organization was to be set up under the terms of the Farm Marketing Act, was to be cooperative in character, and was to receive the assistance of the Federal Farm Board. At this time the ideas and plans of the respective members of such organization were as many and varied as there were members of such committee.

However, at the end of several all-day meetings, such committee finally drafted out a plan of organization and reported the same back to the meeting of the National Wool Growers Association. Such plan was necessarily somewhat vague and incomplete as to detail, but it carried in itself the framework of the present National Wool Marketing Corporation. Necessarily, also, many other meetings of this organization from time to time were held during the succeeding months where the plan as submitted by the National Wool Growers Association was changed and altered to meet the various objections and conditions until in February, 1930, the plan of the present National Wool Marketing Corporation was finally adopted.

From the time that this marketing plan was submitted to the National Wool Growers Association in San Angelo, Texas, up until the present day, it has been a matter of prime importance to everyone connected either with the wool growing or the wool marketing industry in any way. The reaction to the plan ran the full scale with both the wool dealers and the producers—from absolute confidence in its success in every respect on one hand to absolute certainty of its failure in all respects on the other. Comments, predictions and opinions of every kind and character were freely offered, accepted, rejected and debated all the way

from Summer Street in Boston to the Rio Grande River in Texas. These discussions were engaged in by everyone in any way connected with the wool or mohair business in any of its phases or branches.

In February, of 1930, existing local cooperative associations and new associations, who, under the plan adopted for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, had affiliated themselves with the National, began the drive to secure wool and mohair for the newly organized marketing association to sell. Meetings were held all over the sheep growing country. The details, plans and methods proposed to be followed by the National were discussed fully and freely with the growers. The objections and criticisms of those opposed to the plan were discussed and debated with varying degrees of success in different parts of the country; the work of securing the contracts for the 1930 clip of wool and mohair moved steadily forward. Interest and speculation as to the tonnage that would be secured by the new organization was intense in every section of the livestock country.

At the present time, as a result of the work briefly outlined heretofore, the National Wool Marketing Corporation has received of the 1930 wool and mohair clip of the United States approximately 115,000,000 pounds of wool and 15,000,000 pounds of mohair. Or, to state it in another way, the new organization has received about 35 per cent of all of the wool and 85 per cent of all of the mohair produced in the United States during the year 1930. It has also advanced to the growers of these commodities in varying amounts, depending upon the class and grades of the respective clips, approximately \$37,000,000. The new organization has taken this stated tonnage of wool and mohair, financed it through this advance and undertaken to sell it in accordance with its announced sales policy, which has been repeatedly stated as follows: "It is our policy to maintain prices

at the present level, to advance prices whenever conditions warrant, and to undertake to maintain a greater stability of prices at all times."

Following this policy consistently and faithfully, the National Wool Marketing Corporation has not sold any wool or mohair to date at a price that will not net back the advance, expense and a balance to the grower. It is the purpose and the belief of your National organization that despite 15 per cent to 30 per cent recession of prices on wools in the foreign markets, that by steadily and consistently following its announced sales policy all of the wool and mohair held by it can be sold to the same advantage of all concerned before the new 1931 clip begins to arrive on the market, and it is the purpose of your organization to undertake to sell the balance of the wool and mohair held by it directly in line with the stated sales policy of such organization.

In conclusion, I wish to say that there has been very bitter criticism and complaints from many sources in respect to many features of this movement. In some instances such criticism and complaints were well taken and in other instances they were not. It is true that we have made plenty of mistakes and it is probably true that we will continue in the future to make mistakes. It would be strange indeed if in starting from nothing twelve months ago and building up to an organization that is handling one-third of the domestic production of wool and four-fifths of the domestic production of mohair, and financing the same to the extent of \$37,000,000, wholly new in its entirety, could have been set up without mistakes, though to date we have not made the same mistake twice. All we ask in this connection is your patience and assistance and, as a final proposition, think over the question as to what price your 1930 wool or mohair would have brought you had not you set up the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

SELLING CORPORATION WOOLS

An Address Delivered by Paul A. Draper, President, Draper and Company, Before the Sixty-Sixth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I must say something in appreciation of my introduction and of the remarks of the last speaker, Mr. Wilson, in reference to our work as selling agents for your Wool Corporation, I am positive that the report is greatly exaggerated.

I am really glad to come here today and say a few things about this National Wool Marketing Corporation. I believed in it before it was formed; and every day since that time, since I have been connected with it, I have believed in it more and more as a business proposition for the wool grower.

I would like first to ask you to look at some of the other large producing countries where wool is grown. Take Australia, for instance, where they have no National Wool Marketing Corporation. The grower there is getting for his wool today an average of between 7½ and 8 pence.

In the Argentine, in South America, millions of pounds of beautiful long cross bred wool, shrinking 30 per cent, is going begging at 10 cents a pound. When the grower finishes paying for the various expenses—local freight, warehousing, and commissions—he is getting net on the ranch 7 cents a pound. It is little wonder that there come trickling through inquiries from growers all over the world, from Argentine, from Uruguay, as to just what this National Wool Marketing Corporation is that has been organized up here in the United States, which has apparently, in this sick old world of ours today, with the terrible depression that has been going on, kept wool rather in a class by itself as compared to some of the other raw commodities.

Including the stocks of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and those of all dealers, there are about 140,000,000 pounds of wool on hand, divided, as nearly as we can estimate about as follows:

Fine wools.....60 million pounds
Half blood.....31 million pounds

Three-eighths28 million pounds
Quarter blood.....18 million pounds
Below quarter blood....3 million pounds



PAUL A. DRAPER
President Draper and Company

The last thing we want to do today is to paint any rosy pictures. There is nothing very rosy about this situation that obtains everywhere in the world today. I do think the wool picture is certainly a more healthy one, with about 140,000,000 pounds of wool on hand, and with practically no foreign wool here.

It is about May 15 or June 1 each year before any considerable amount of wool goes from the West, arrives in the East and is graded to be put before the manufacturers. That leaves about six months in which to use up this stock of 140,000,000 pounds.

Statistics show that for the first eight months of this year we were using at the rate of about 35,000,000 pounds a month. So that the wool picture is not so bad.

I can assure you it has been a hard old

summer and fall to hold this wool where it really belongs and to stabilize the market. If the foreign markets, which certainly seem to be about as low as they can possibly go, will treat us decently, then the picture for the future, to put it conservatively, looks "pretty good."

As was quite natural when the stock market this summer kept on going down and when general conditions looked bad, the dealers were quite uneasy and unloaded a portion of their holdings. I do not blame them a bit. This is not a criticism; this is a statement of fact. But to an extent they were willing to undersell any price that your organization would make. If a volume selling campaign had been put on at that time undoubtedly at least twice as much wool, maybe three times as much, could have been sold. It wouldn't have inspired the use of more wool, it wouldn't have created a greater demand for goods, but it would certainly have run the price of wool down to some of these levels I am speaking about in foreign countries. I think it is very well within reason to suppose that, had a volume selling campaign been on during this summer, fine wool would be selling today at 50 cents a pound, clean basis. About an hour before I came in here I was talking to Boston, and they are selling fine wool at 70 cents a pound there now. (Applause.)

I want to say that it has been a wonderful experience and a great inspiration, which I deeply appreciate, to have felt, all this summer and fall, the spirit of confidence that has been so apparent among the wool growers. It has certainly helped on the job more than I can tell you.

The way I see this thing, with the able directorate of fifteen men of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, this organization is going to be a success. It is going to be what you growers want it to be. It is really yours to go ahead with as far as you want, if you will but do and dare. I thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HAGENBARTH'S ADDRESS

Annual Presidential Address Delivered Before the Sixty-sixth
Annual Convention

ANOTHER of those trying years which tests the mettle of which men are made, has come to our industry. The details are well known to us though the end is not yet in sight. Once more we have reason to be grateful that we have our various state associations and our National Association. Had it not been for these organizations, especially our National Association, conditions would have been even worse than they are for reasons which I hope to make apparent in this address.

Association Activities

Major association activities since our last annual meeting held in November, 1929, at San Angelo, Texas, have comprised accomplishments in Tariff, Wool Marketing and Lamb Marketing, and Advertising matters—each of which is of paramount interest to our industry at this time.

The Tariff

Ever since this association was organized on a national scale in 1865, the tariff has been uppermost in our councils and efforts. In 1928 President Hoover was selected as the nation's executive, and Congress was called into special session for the distinct purpose of carrying out by the Congress of pledges made by both political parties for the betterment of agricultural conditions. The wool and lamb industries had received in the Tariff Act of 1922, what was then thought by Congress to be ample protection. Subsequent events, however, proved that continued high production costs, and natural hazards of the business, combined with certain inequalities in the Fordney McCumber Act, had so conspired to defeat the will of Congress, that it finally became apparent that tariff readjustment was necessary if our industry was to prosper.

Accordingly during the long and uncertain months when Congress was in session the officers of your National Association found it necessary to be at the wheel constantly. The basic tariff wool rate, when measured by the costs of production at home and abroad, had proven clearly inadequate. Careful comparisons and accounting indicated that thirty-seven to forty cents per clean pound properly indicated the necessary protective wool rate which would measure the disadvantage under which the domestic wool grower labored when worked out under the formula prescribed by Congress. After several hairbreadth escapes, the grower received an increase of ten per cent, or three cents per clean pound over the 1922 rate. One of the principal reasons why Congress was averse to giving us the full protective rate of thirty-seven cents, the minimum rate to which we were clearly entitled, was the fact that the manufacturer must receive an equal increase in his specific protective rate. Without really being so, it would appear to the uninformed that the manufacturer was receiving an unduly high protection. As a matter of fact, he receives no advantage from a fair compensatory rate. What he receives in one hand he must pay out with the other. The manufacturer's *advalorem* rate is a protective rate; a compensatory specific rate is not—it merely equalizes the manufacturer for cash out of pocket. Never-

theless Congress refused to grant our contention and as a consequence we did not receive full protection.

Wastes; Shoddy and Rags

The 1922 tariff was woefully wrong and unprotective in its provision covering wastes. Under the old law, approximately one hundred million pounds of domestic grown



PRESIDENT F. J. HAGENBARTH

wools was displaced by imports of foreign wastes. You were fortunate in securing rates on wastes sufficiently increased so as to materially reduce the effects of this unholy competition. One material weakness however remains in the present law in that the N. S. P. F. rate is too low; it should always carry the full clean wool rate.

Considerable unnecessary alarm was felt by the growers over our original House plan to accept a lower rate of twenty-four cents on our wools grading 44-40s and below, of which we produce about five per cent in exchange for a rate of thirty-six cents per clean pound on ninety-five per cent of our production. In justice to our producers of mohair, who feared competition of these lower grade wools, this plan was abandoned in the Senate. As far as wool is concerned, the facts are that translated into grease duty terms, a tariff of twenty-four cents per clean pound on wools shrinking thirty-three per cent means a grease duty of sixteen cents. And a duty of thirty-six cents per clean pound on wools shrinking sixty per cent means a grease duty of only fourteen and four-tenths cents per pound.

Taking the new tariff as a whole and reducing its effects to dollars and cents, the grower is better off by a considerable margin as well as the establishment of valuable precedents in wool tariff writing. We were peculiarly unfortunate in the subcommittee

on wool which handled our destinies in the Senate Finance Committee, which reported against any increase whatever in our wool rate. Growers are particularly indebted to Secretary F. R. Marshall, of the National Association, and J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers, for the splendid and continuous work they did. Western and southwestern senators led by Senators Thomas of Idaho, Steiwer of Oregon, and Kendrick of Wyoming, performed yeoman service in our behalf as did Senator Watson of Indiana, and Congressmen Hawley of Oregon, and Garner of Texas.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

The National Wool Growers Association for years has advocated a closer union of growers into an up-to-date wool marketing organization of, by and for the grower. This idea finally came to fruition during the past year. We have or will have marketed one hundred and twenty five million pounds or over thirty-five per cent of the American clip of shorn wool and mohair. We are familiar with the fine work of Messrs. Legge, Stone, and Denman and the Farm Board on behalf of agriculture generally and for the wool industry particularly. Under the guidance of the Board, and with its financial help, the growers have set up the largest and best purely growers' wool selling agency that the world has yet seen. Every wool growing section in the country is represented, not only in the volume of wool secured, but in the roster of officers as well.

When we consider the newness of this venture and the fact that there were no precedents on a national scale to follow; when we remember that for the first time the grower is receiving full benefit of the wool tariff and that wools have been selling for a sustained period of time on a basis of foreign parity plus the tariff; when we consider that even our bitter opponents have come to acknowledge that wool values have become stabilized and the market saved from demoralization; when we consider that every wool grower has or will receive from three cents to six cents per grease pound for his wool than would otherwise have been possible; and finally when we consider that wool has fairly held its price within a narrow range of fluctuation, when other staple commodities like wheat and cotton, silver and copper, and sound Wall Street stocks, have violently fallen to lower levels—we can begin to realize how genuinely beneficial this movement has been not solely to the grower of wool but to the entire wool industry up to and including the manufacturer.

This great job has been done under semipanic conditions throughout the country generally. About twenty-four million dollars has been advanced on wools at a time when banking interests were timid as to the outcome of our industry. Your corporation has had to meet the competition of certain dealers who bought cheap early wools and sold them at a small profit, considerably under foreign parity prices. This class of wool has been fairly sold out and only the more dearly bought wools remain. The only fly in the ointment now is as to what the future course of the foreign market will be, up or down? The National Corporation can-

not control foreign prices, the present tendency of which is downward. It can only act as a strong stabilizer for domestic values on a parity basis. Even the Farm Board cannot hold up prices under panicky conditions nor in the face of world overproduction. Neither Wall Street banks nor the Federal Reserve banks can maintain the price of securities when public confidence is lost and conditions are all awry. How then can we expect the Wool Marketing Corporation to control the uncontrollable?

Up to date, the National Corporation and Farm Board have made good one hundred per cent. It is true that owing to present and possibly future declines in foreign wool values the corporation may be faced with overadvances. At the time these advances were made they no doubt appeared in the main conservative. In the same manner dealers who bought wools no doubt tried to be conservative; if foreign declines force the issue, they too will find their wools overpriced. In any event the corporation has future years ahead during which it will repay the grower many times over for any loss that may occur in any one year provided growers back it up, realizing it is their own child. The movement is sound, is not speculative, and handled solely for the benefit of its patrons at the lowest cost compatible with good service and security for the future.

During its first year, the National Corporation in the nature of things made some mistakes. It has welcomed constructive criticism and profited by it. Time has taught and will reveal mistakes which will be corrected until the machine runs smoothly and perfectly. A new Board of Directors has been selected based largely on volume of wool furnished regionally. With Roger Gillis of Texas and James A. Hooper of Utah as president and vice-president; J. B. Wilson of Wyoming as secretary-manager; a good Board of Directors and fine Executive Committee, and with Draper and Company as selling agents—all operating conservatively under the censorship and financial guardianship of the Farm Board, the wool grower may confidently feel that the wool marketing end of his business is well nigh as perfect as may be.

Increasing Lamb Consumption

It has become apparent, after several years of vain prophecy and urging by leaders in our industry that something must be done toward advertising our lamb product. Hard as times are, Texas and New Mexico have demonstrated with their usual forthright way of doing things, that the grower can be and is interested in the project. Mr. Sol Mayer and his son Edward took the lead in Texas. Mr. Floyd Lee, president of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, has made good in his state. Mr. Erle Racey of Dallas, Texas, made an address in California at the state convention in November which clearly sets forth not only the desirability but the feasibility of a plan of operation which we will be privileged to hear at this convention.

In some unaccountable way in some sections, the opinion seemed to prevail that it was the plan of the officers and Executive Committee to cast aside the good offices and good work of the National Livestock and Meat Board which has been so successful and fruitful in the past. This impression is entirely erroneous. If possible the interest and talent of the Meat Board must be retained in any future efforts, and be amplified and fortified in so far as our means

may permit. The Executive Committee of the National Association do not pose as advertising experts but they are almost unanimous as to the desirability and necessity of increasing our advertising efforts in so far as it can be done. The proposed fund at four hundred thousand dollars expenditure per annum remains the mark at which we should aim, although the Committee voted for only one hundred and twenty-five thousand to be raised this first year. This was done to provide one hundred thousand dollars to go into the lamb work and the usual amount of twenty-five thousand dollars for other regular lines of work because of the wisdom of more gradually feeling our way and perfecting ourselves in the wisest and safest ways and means, and secondly, because of the difficulty of raising the larger amount when it is so difficult for the producers. Study and statistics lead to the conclusion that there is no overproduction of lamb but rather an underconsumption. On this we all agree. Modern business methods point out the way to us. We must let the public know the economy and advantage to be derived from purchasing our most desirable product.

Experimental campaigns, so far on a small scale, demonstrate that by proper demonstration and advertising methods, we can accomplish our purpose and at a very moderate comparative cost. One of our major labors during the next few years must be the education of our fellows as to the necessity of the advertising plans which we have now initiated. Every dollar so spent will surely return to us tenfold.

Conclusion

The October bulletin of the Bureau of Economics of the Department of Agriculture points out that there are fewer lambs

on feed now than at the same time last year. There has been a great slaughter and distribution of lambs throughout the country. This of itself will increase future consumption. The extremely low prices accompanying this movement have encouraged consumption but at a frightful cost to the producer. An ill wind has blown us at least some good.

We still have tariff work to do in the customs divisions of the Department of Agriculture and possibly in the courts. Correction must be made of certain evils attending the importation of recombined noils now coming into the country from abroad at a twenty-three cent per pound duty which should be entered at forty cents per pound specific and twenty per cent ad valorem. The quantity of such imports is not yet great but it is rapidly increasing at about one-half the duty that should be paid. Likewise wool is being imported and pulled from short wool skins at practically no duty. The quantity is not great but is sufficient to fix prices on an amount of pulled wools. This condition must also be corrected. Importers have already applied to the Tariff Commission for a reduction on the tariff on felt hat forms. If they are successful, it will mean a loss to the short Texas and California wools—and so it goes all along the line, eternal watchfulness must ever be the work of your association.

'Tis ever darkest before the dawn and so it is now. We have passed through worse and more prolonged periods of distress. We must stick to the job, hold our organizations intact and remember that God helps those who help themselves. Our basic conditions are sound, we are not overproducing and with courage we soon will come out again on top because history always repeats itself.

Our Tariff Is Not High

EVERY few nights some speaker over the radio attributes the present depression as partly due to the passage of the recent tariff law. This propaganda is very insidious and may mislead an occasional listener. It is certain however that 99 per cent of these radio tariff speakers do not know a single rate imposed by the new tariff law. All they know is what they have read in some paper and they do not remember much of that.

Our foreign trade has not been adversely affected by the tariff. Naturally, during the depression our exports have been reduced somewhat, solely because the depression being relatively greater abroad than it is here, foreign people lack the money with which to buy. In spite of this our exports are very large and the decline has been very small when measured by volume. These speakers strive to leave the impression that ours is

the highest tariff in the world, when the truth is that it is relatively low. Under the new law just about two-thirds of our imports come in free of duty. A good way to measure the height of the different tariffs is by finding what the duty collected averages for each person in the country.

Taking our 1928 imports and applying the new tariff rates to them our revenue in 1930 would amount to \$5.17 for each person in the United States. Now let us see what foreign countries collect in tariff duties. Australia collected in tariff in 1928 just \$22.65 for each person in her country; Canada, \$20.46; Argentine, \$11.68; Great Britain, \$12.86. We collect from our tariff in duties less than half of what any of these countries collect. Just recently Germany placed a tariff on wheat of \$1.62 per bushel, which makes our tariff on wheat of 42 cents per bushel look rather small. S. W. McClure.

NEVADA SHEEPHERDERS PLAY BALL

By F. R. Arnold

THE two most beautiful, most graceful, most memorable sights in Reno, Nevada, are the Gutzen Borglum statue of John W. Mackay in front of the School of Mines at the University, and the Basque sheepherders playing handball in the public court at the Hotel Espagnol. You may see beautiful and interesting

women about to be divorced, (derailed women, is the French slang for them, but the Latin divorcituræ is more accurate); you may imagine yourself in New York as you visit the Reno shops or lunch at the Riverside, or in California as you bask in the winter sunshine, but the Reno memory that persists is the skill of the sheepherders at play or the rugged vigor of the Borglum statue. You even wish that

the sculptor had taken a sheepherder handball player instead of a miner to typify Nevada, for sheep are fully as omnipresent in the state as the precious minerals and the Basque sheepherder is beginning to be as numerous as the miner in both Nevada and California. The Hotel Espagnol, in Reno, is over the tracks on the University side of the city not far from the railroad station. It is a quarter of "clubs", Italian grocery stores and Chinese markets, a quarter where the Basque sheepherder can buy garlic, cheese and the goat skin wine bottles in which his soul delights. The lobby of the hotel is hung with a frieze of calendars advertising Basque hotels, Skaldum etchea, over Nevada and California and the Basque names such as Yrigoyen, Ytuarte, and Itzaina make you wonder about this prehistoric race. Christmas, or most any Sunday, is the time to

visit this hotel for then the herders come in from the sheep range and then there is sure to be a game going on in the fronton, as the handball court is called. At Reno the fronton is a cement court, 120 feet deep and about 40 feet wide, surrounded by high cement walls on the top of which are the best seats. In front of

golf ball would be too speedy. The balls are made at a Catholic school in Bayonne, France, and cost three pesetas.

San Francisco also has a fronton, called a concha, and Ogden and Pocatello are both reported to have them. That at San Francisco is near the Hotel du Midi, a hotel much frequented by Basques.

You will probably find the best playing, however, at Cedarville, California, where lives Valentin Jaurena, who any Basque will tell you is the best player in America. The best games ever played in America are reported to be the two played one November Sunday afternoon in Cedarville when Jaurena and Harriet defeated Bilbao and Achchet 40 to 17 and 40 to 28.

The reason the Basque makes the

world's best handball player is the same which makes him the best sheepherder. It is singleness of purpose. If you have but one athletic passion, or one occupational passion you cannot help but succeed. We Americans fly from marbles to baseball, from track work to tennis, from golf to football. The Basque has only his pelota. Near his solitary farmhouse or in the midst of his mountain village there is always a high wall of masonry against which he may knock a ball at leisure moments. He begins with his hand and later takes up the palo, or if he lives in Guipuzcoa or in Pampelona he uses the cesta, a long narrow, wicker work basket curved at the end that he straps onto the wrist of his right hand. Sunday mornings he plays against the side of the church or at the community fronton from seven until mass, and in



Basque Hand Ball Players in Their Native Home

the high wall against which the ball is thrown is a line 40 feet away, back of which the ball must fall to count. The players pay for drinks to have the privilege of playing at the fronton or else pay two bits each for a game of 30 or 35 points. They all use the palo, that is a bat shaped exactly like a fraternity man's oak paddle, and as they are quick, strong and ambidextrous the ball darts about with a velocity that makes it almost invisible to the uninitiated. To see a player change his bat from one hand to the other, driving it with sure, powerful strokes is to behold one of the most graceful and skillful of athletic sports. Two of the best players last Christmas were Lorenzo Jaurena, the hotel clerk, and Seraphino Sancholena, the proprietor. They pass for the best players in Reno. The ball used in play is a golf ball covered with wool and leather, for the simple

the afternoon he plays again until it is time for vespers. Likewise in his education he knows little but livestock. Scarcely one Basque out of a hundred finishes the grades. He has no factories. When he comes to America he leaves his fiancée behind and remains true to her. No women, no reading, no pleasure except an occasional game of handball on Sunday—no wonder he is a faithful shepherd. He himself will tell you that he would rather play pelota than spend time with the ladies, no matter how fascinating or facile.

Older than history and more fascinated by handball than by ladies, no wonder the Basques have figured in many tales. Pierre Loti, the French novelist, found them the most subtle, the most mysterious, the most incomprehensible of all the races. As a naval officer he had lived in Turkey, in Africa, in India, in Japan and in the South Sea Islands. He knew many races. And yet the race he was most interested in was that of the Basques. One of his best novels has for its hero a Basque handball player in the French Pyrenees. The name of the hero is Ramuntcho. He is a fearless smuggler, a good stockman, a tender, romantic, boyish lover, but above all else he is a passionate handball player and the best pages of the novel are those describing a Sunday handball contest in which the village priest, with his black gown tucked up around his waist, as well as Ramuntcho takes a part. Loti describes the tall, slender figures of the young Basque players, their high cheek bones, their intelligent eyes, their cat-like grace and quickness and one wonders as one reads just as one wonders in Reno before the Borglum statue why the Basque pelota player has never been used as a model for sculptors. He has the speed of the Greek runner, the endurance of the Japanese wrestler, the graceful build of Michael Angelo's David and he should be one of the most noteworthy contributions to sculpture of all the Idaho or Nevada sheep range.

OREGON SHEEP CONDITIONS AND DOINGS

THE annual meeting of the Oregon Wool Growers Association at Burns on November 14 and 15, and the beginning of winter in many sections necessitating feeding from three weeks to a month earlier than last year, are the high marks among Oregon wool growers for November. While winter has set in earlier in the higher elevations, the range in the lower country, because of early rainfall, has been unusually good. This is particularly true in the Columbia Basin country and in the Snake River country extending from Nyssa to the deep canyons in northern Wallowa County.

In the Blue Mountain and the Wallowa Mountain counties, winter has set in about three weeks to a month earlier than last year and the necessity for the beginning of winter feeding was correspondingly earlier. Some feeding was begun about mid-November.

In the Wallowa Valley, there is an adequate supply of hay and from present indications, there may be a slight surplus. Considerable hay has been sold at prices from \$6.00 to \$7.00 a ton depending on quality. Excellent range conditions are reported in this county in the lower canyons along the Snake and Imnaha rivers utilized for fall and winter ranges. A three-inch rainfall was reported in this area during August and September bringing on excellent fall feed.

There are about 7500 lambs on feed in Wallowa County this winter. Johnson & Franklin and Dobbin & Butler, both of Enterprise, feeding out the bulk of this number.

In Union and Baker counties, some feeding started about November 15. In both these counties, an adequate hay supply is reported. In Union County, hay is selling at prices ranging from \$7.00 to \$10.00 depending on location and quality. Similar prices prevail in Baker County. The high price of \$10.00 per ton in the stack is being paid only for lots close to town, sold largely for dairy purposes.

The lamb marketing program carried on through the Union County lamb pool and the Wallowa County Livestock Shipping Association was one of the outstanding marketing activities of value to sheep-

men during 1930. Organized by H. G. Avery, county agent, the Union County lamb pool marketed 52 carloads of lambs for 102 farm flock owners and in addition graded out 22 carloads of lambs, some of which were owned by range operators. The average price per pound, paid to growers, for all lambs shipped in the pool was \$7.04 per hundred pounds compared with the average local price received for non-graded range lambs of \$5.00 per hundred pounds and made a total gain to growers participating in the pool of approximately \$10,000.00.

Likewise in Wallowa County, 10,505 lambs were shipped in pools by the Wallowa Livestock Marketing Association, of which N. C. Donaldson, county agent, is secretary-manager. As was the case in Union County, the Wallowa lambs shipped in pools were graded before shipment. Farm flock owners particularly have recognized this service as valuable. They know that had the association not been operating, they would have been forced to sell their lambs for much less than they received by shipping them cooperatively. Another important factor is that the operation of the association enabled the small producer to market his lambs as economically as the individual who ships in carload lots.

There will be no need to worry in Klamath County about lack of livestock feed regardless of weather conditions this winter, according to C. A. Henderson, county agent. There is more hay available this year in the Klamath Basin than ever before. Approximately 30,000 tons of fine quality rye hay was put up in the Tule Lake district in addition to the regular alfalfa crop in the county.

November saw continued improvement in the condition of sheep throughout the state over the preceding months. Sheep are going into the winter in better flesh than a year ago. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported the condition of sheep as being 87 on November 1, compared with 86 for October 1 and 83 for November a year ago.

Wm. L. Teutsch.

Prevention and Control of Sheep Diseases

By Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, Pathologist, Montana Veterinary Research Board

III.

THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE LOSS IN FEEDING LAMBS

FEEDER lambs are subject to a few disease conditions which are peculiar to this class of sheep, due to the special conditions under which they are handled. Most of the losses of lambs on feed can be attributed either to diseases which are incident to shipping or to digestive disturbances caused by abnormal feeding in the effort to fatten the lambs in a short feeding period.

The feeder lamb, in his transfer from the range to the feed lot, is subjected to many experiences which are entirely outside the normal natural existence of a sheep. He is usually from four to five months' old—an age when his internal mechanism is still quite delicate—when he is suddenly placed in an entirely strange environment. He is brought in from the summer range where he has been living on natural forage and his mother's milk, is cut away from his mother, placed in a stock car, and confined for several days to a week on the train and in stockyards. When he is fed, which is at infrequent intervals, he is forced to eat hay, which is a feed to which he is unaccustomed. When he finally reaches the feed lot, he finds none of the range grasses with which he is acquainted, but is placed on strange feeds and is pushed as rapidly as possible to the point where he is consuming large amounts of concentrated feeds in order that he may quickly put on fat. From the time he leaves the range his life is artificial, and unless he is handled carefully and intelligently, he may easily fall a prey to disease.

Shipping Fever

The most important disease which may result from the handling of the lambs between the range and the feed lot is hemorrhagic septicemia, which is often called shipping fever. This is a disease which is almost unknown on the range

but may appear in shipped stock especially when they are handled through public stockyards. It is an infectious disease caused by a bacterium which is widely distributed and is often found in the respiratory tract of healthy animals. When the animal's resistance is lowered through exposure and irregular feeding, as in shipping, these bacteria gain the upper hand and sickness results. This disease appears soon after the shipment is received, and usually no new cases develop after the first week. It is primarily a disease of the nasal passages and lungs, and pneumonia occurs except in a certain percentage of cases where death occurs before a true pneumonia can develop. The symptoms are depression, loss of appetite, discharge from the nose, coughing, rapid breathing, and fever. A large percentage of a bunch of lambs may show symptoms, and a considerable number may die, but the outbreak soon subsides as the disease is self-limiting. Vaccination of the entire bunch with hemorrhagic septicemia bacterin is usually advised, although it is questionable whether much is gained by this procedure after the losses have commenced. Losses from this disease could probably be prevented by vaccination with hemorrhagic septicemia aggressin a week before the lambs leave the range. The most important preventive measure is careful handling of the lambs at shipping time. This means feed and rest before loading, frequent feeding and watering en route, and avoiding delays and exposure.

Dysentery

There are several causes of severe diarrheas in lambs, but Dr. Newsom, of the Colorado Experiment Station, has found that losses from dysentery may occur following shipment, due to a bacterial infection of the digestive tract. The conditions which make the lambs susceptible to this infection are lack of feed during shipping and exposure. In this disease the lambs develop a profuse diarrhea quite suddenly, with fever. Pre-

vention consists in keeping up the resistance of the lambs by good care during shipping and feeding as frequently as possible.

Digestive Diseases

Probably more losses among feeding lambs are due to digestive disturbances than to any other cause. The digestive tract of the lamb is quite easily upset, and many losses are due to improper methods of feeding, especially with inexperienced feeders. When lambs are first taken from the range and placed on feed, the change is so abrupt that indigestion is very apt to develop, even before the lambs are put on a heavy grain feed.

Ordinary alfalfa bloat may cause loss where lambs are turned into an alfalfa field. Bloat cannot always be prevented even with the most careful handling, but, in general, sheep should be accustomed to alfalfa grazing very gradually. They should be given a fill of grass each day before being turned in an alfalfa field, until they become accustomed to alfalfa. Later they can be run in the alfalfa all the time. When lambs bloat on alfalfa, death usually occurs so quickly that there is no opportunity for treatment. Where there is time for treatment, relief can often be obtained by drenching the sheep with one-half cup of kerosene in one-half pint of milk or water. As a last resort, the paunch may be tapped, using an instrument known as a trocar rather than a knife.

Feeders have found that third cutting alfalfa hay may produce a severe diarrhea in lambs in feed lots, under certain conditions.

A very severe diarrhea, with many deaths, may also be produced by beet tops, under certain conditions which are not entirely understood. In areas where beets are raised it is a frequent practice to take lambs from the range and turn them into beet fields to eat the beet tops after the beets have been removed. Where the lambs are allowed to fill on the beet tops, the whole bunch in some instances

develops a very severe bloody diarrhea, and there may be a heavy death loss. This effect is supposed to be due to the poisonous action of oxalic acid which is present in beet tops. It has been our observation that certain seasons are worse than others for this trouble, the losses occurring when the growth of the beet tops has been usually rank. These losses can apparently be prevented by starting the lambs on the beet tops more gradually and by letting them have only a limited amount at any time.

The greatest loss in the feed lots is probably that caused by the consumption of too much of the various concentrated feeds. The object of the feeder is to put the maximum amount of fat meat on the lamb in the minimum of time. The result is that in obtaining this result the lamb is brought to a point where the body is taking care of all the feed it can possibly assimilate, and a slight excess of grain will destroy the balance and act as a poison to the system. The men that are known as "good feeders" are the people that are most liable to loss from this cause.

Losses from this cause may occur at any time after the lambs have been brought to a full feed, which is usually about thirty days from the beginning of the feeding period. The symptoms develop rather suddenly. In many cases lambs which were apparently all right at night are found dead the next morning. In acute cases a lamb which is apparently healthy will begin to stagger uncertainly, throw its head back, and fall down in convulsions, and die in a few minutes. In other cases the lamb may be noticed to refuse the morning feed. Later he shows a staggering gait, with a tendency to walk in circles. The head is frequently thrown back and the nose held high. In a few hours the lamb is found dead. In some cases the affected lambs may live several days. The largest and fattest lambs are the ones that die with this trouble.

There is no practical treatment for these cases, but the loss may be stopped by cutting down the grain ration. When these losses occur near the end of the feeding period, we have advised immediate shipment of the fattest lambs,

and cutting down the grain ration on the remaining animals.

Prevention of these losses consists of getting the lambs on full feed very gradually, and in not attempting to feed too much grain at any time. Whenever the grain ration is over one pound, the danger zone has been reached. However, with the most careful feeding, some loss may occur, as, in the very nature of the business, the feeder must operate on a very narrow margin of safety.

Intestinal Parasites

Scouring in feeder lambs is in some cases due to infestation with intestinal parasites. These parasites may be stomach worms, intestinal round worms, or microscopic parasites known as coccidia. Feeders which come from range bands seldom carry enough parasites to cause any trouble, but lambs from farm flocks and from certain range areas where conditions are favorable to the development of parasites, may develop a severe diarrhea due to heavy infestation with worms or coccidia. This type of diarrhea is not accompanied by fever. The lambs lose condition and some may die. If the diarrhea is caused by coccidia, there is usually blood in the material passed.

If a post mortem examination is made in cases of scours due to worms, one is apt to overlook the worms which cause the trouble, as they are very small and thread-like. There are several kinds of these minute round-worms, some occurring in the fourth stomach and some in the small intestine. The tapeworms which are frequently found in the bile ducts and the upper portion of the intestine, are easily seen, and are often blamed for the trouble that is caused by the little round-worms. There is no evidence that these liver tapeworms have much effect on the health of the lambs, but the long tapeworm that is sometimes found further down in the intestine does cause trouble.

A diagnosis can be made in these cases by a microscopic examination of the droppings of the lambs, by which the eggs of the worms can be found.

Treatment for round-worms in the intestinal tract is quite successful. We have had good results with both stomach and intestinal worms by treating with a solu-

tion of copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate. The medicine is prepared by dissolving two ounces of copper sulphate in one gallon of water and adding one ounce of Black-leaf 40. The dose for lambs is two ounces. This treatment should be administered under the supervision of a veterinarian as both copper sulphate and nicotine are poisonous and deaths may occur if the work is not correctly done. The lambs should be held off feed for 18 to 24 hours before treatment and for two or three hours after treatment.

Scab

Scab has at times been a serious problem with feeder lambs. When scab is present in a bunch of lambs on feed, it spreads very rapidly and must be handled vigorously and promptly. The mites which cause scab are brought into the feed lots on the lambs, and in past years when scab was prevalent in the range state, the disease was often shipped to the feed lots. At the present time the range country is comparatively free from scab, due to the work of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the state livestock sanitary organizations, and several states are entirely free from scab. The feeder is further protected by the health inspection required by most states.

If scab appears in a bunch of feeding lambs, there is only one thing to do, and that is to immediately prepare to dip all the lambs, as in feed lots the disease will spread quickly through the bunch. The dips used are lime-sulphur solution or nicotine. As the dip will not kill all the eggs of the scab-mite, it is necessary to dip twice, from 10 to 14 days apart.

Foot-Rot

Another disease which may at times be shipped into a feed lot is foot-rot. This is an infection which attacks the hoofs, starting between the heels and working along beneath the horn of the hoof, killing the soft tissue and separating the horn from the foot. The bacteria which cause this disease are found in mud and filth, and the trouble is found only in wet places. Lambs which come from places where the disease exists may appear healthy when received, but may later

develop foot-rot. Any infected animals should immediately be separated from the bunch, and treated. The essential factor in treatment is to thoroughly cut away all diseased tissue from the foot, and then the foot may be treated with any one of several preparations. The sheep must be kept on dry ground.

Sore-Mouth

One other condition may be mentioned which frequently occurs in feeder lambs, but which is not very serious. When the condition known as sore-mouth exists, small blisters form on the lips, which later break and leave a raw surface, which becomes covered with a heavy scab. Usually a large number of the lambs in a bunch are affected. Some of these cases become bad enough to interfere

with eating, but most of them recover within a week or two without doing much harm. This disease is contagious, but is easily cured. Most of the cases will recover without treatment, but some will not. The treatment is simple, consisting of rubbing off the scab and applying tincture of iodine to the sore, or vaseline containing an antiseptic.

After reading this list of diseases of feeding lambs, the inexperienced feeder may think he is up against a tough proposition, but not all these things will occur in the same bunch, and the diseases that cause the most loss can be largely prevented by careful handling of the lambs. The object of this article is only to call attention to the possible causes of loss and the measures to be taken to keep them at a minimum.

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne, November 13, 1930.

THE brightest spot in pastoral affairs in Australia at the moment is the frozen mutton and lamb export trade, and even that is overshadowed for the time being by a malignant strike among packing house employees in Sydney. Prior to the development of the dispute all the plants, both in Victoria and New South Wales, were slaughtering sheep, for the overseas markets, and lambs with full boards. In addition fair numbers are being treated in the other states. October saw 214,075 sheep and no fewer than 699,949 lambs submitted to Commonwealth veterinary officers for inspection prior to export and it is possible the November tallies will be even higher, that is if the trade unions allow men to work.

It is true that the prices being paid by packers are not high, but seeing that offerings of fats are in such volume as to closely approach a glut they cannot be considered altogether unsatisfactory, especially in view of current wool, skin and tallow values. For instance, this week good trade description crossbred wethers have been selling around \$3.36 per head, ewes \$3.12 and spring lambs \$3.36 per head in the Melbourne yards.

In other words packers are paying from 5½ cents to 6½ cents a pound, bare meat (dressed), for best light wethers, 9 cents to 9½ cents for best spring lambs and 8½ cents for second or heavy grade lambs.

A couple of seasons back the foregoing prices would have been indignantly refused by graziers. It is a different story now, however, and the majority are taking what they can get with good grace. They realize that if it were not for the frozen meat export trade a large percentage of the fat stock at present in the country would be absolutely unsalable, as local consumption could not account for half the available supplies. As for the shipper, one cannot see how he is going to make a fortune trading at current values, owing to the depressed condition of overseas markets.

An outstanding feature of meat export trade is the improvement in quality of the lambs coming into the freezing works this season. This has been especially noticeable in New South Wales, a state that has previously lagged behind Victoria in that respect. The improvement is due to better breeding, more even than feeding, and indicates that sheep-

men have come to realize that it is not advisable to put all their eggs in one basket. A few years ago wool production was their sole aim, the mutton and lamb export trade being mere side lines. Now that wool has temporarily failed they are turning attention more to fat lamb breeding, which is all for the good of the industry. Experience in many districts has shown that a Southdown ram put to a Merino ewe, or better still to a comeback or fine crossbred, will produce a lamb excellently suited to Smithfield (London), market requirements. Other Down breeds, Ryeland, Dorset Horn, Border Leicester and Romney Marsh rams are also being crossed with the straight fine-wool ewe these days for the production of fat lambs, but the Southdown is the favorite. Breeders of Southdowns pure and simple are rising to the occasion and importing good, and in some instances high priced, stud animals from Great Britain and New Zealand.

Wool sales have proceeded at all Australian centers during the month. There has been little quotable alteration in values. Competition is strong for good sound wools and brokers report that there is a definite swing towards quality, particularly when associated with fineness of fiber and density. On the other hand crossbreds, especially the coarser grades, are in less demand, probably due to the near approach of the marketing of the New Zealand clip, 97 per cent of which is crossbred.

Figures issued by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers show that the average price per pound realized in the grease for wool sold between July 1 and October 3, a matter of 527,050 bales, was 15.96 cents. The average for the corresponding period of 1929 was 20.42 cents. So there has been a decline of 21.85 per cent. The average for the month of compared with 20.70 cents in October, 1929. The actual quantity of wool received into brokers stores at the end of October stood at 1,498,170 bales, as against 1,566,390 on the same date of last season. This decrease in receipts goes to confirm the estimate that the 1930-31 clip will be lighter than its predecessor.

(Continued on page 34)

The Shepherd's Interpretation of the Twenty-Third Psalm

OUT on the Nevada desert Fernando D'Alfonso, the Basque, roams with his sheep. He is a herder employed by one of the big sheep outfits of the West which has over thirty bands of one thousand ewes on the open range in charge of competent shepherds. D'Alfonso, now over sixty years of age, withered by years of exposure to the sun and wind, came to this country from the mountains of northern Spain over thirty years ago and is rated as one of the best sheep rangers in the state, and he should be, for back of him is the definite history of twenty generations of Iberian shepherds, while there are legendary tales of direct ancestors who herded sheep in the Pyrenees sheepwalks before the time of Christ.

D'Alfonso is more than a shepherd, however, for he is a Patriarch of his guild, traditions and secrets of which have been handed down from generation to generation just as were those of the gold beaters, the copper workers, the Damascus steel temperers and other trade guilds of the pre-mediaeval ages. Despite his long absence from the homeland, spending most of his time far from human habitation and from usual means of modern communications, he is still full of the legends, the mysteries, the religious fervor and the belief in symbolism of his native hills.

As I sat with him one night under the clear, starry skies, his sheep bedded down beside a pool of sparkling water and we preparing to curl up in our blankets and go to sleep, he suddenly began a dissertation in a jargon of Greek and Basque. When he had finished I asked him what it was he had just repeated. After much dreamy meditation he began to quote in English, the Twenty-third Psalm.

No biblical writing, other than the Lord's Prayer has been so widely memorized as has this beautiful poem, and out on the Nevada desert I received the shepherd's literal understanding of the inspirational word picture.

"David and his ancestors," said D'Alfonso, "knew sheep and their ways and he has translated a sheep's musing into simple words. The daily repetition of the Psalm fills the shepherd with reverence for his calling. He can look into the eyes of his charges and see the love and affection which David saw. Our guild takes as the lodestone of its calling this poem. It is ours. It is our inspiration. It is our bulwark when the days are hot or stormy; when the nights are dark; when wild animals surround our bands. Many of its lines are the statement of the simple requirements and actual duties of a Holy Land shepherd in the care of his flocks, whether he lives at the present day or followed the same calling six thousand years ago. Phrase by phrase it has a well understood meaning for us."

The Lord is My Shepherd; I Shall Not Want.

"Sheep instinctively know," said D'Alfonso, "that ere they have been folded for the night the shepherd has planned out their grazing trip for the morrow. It may be he will take them back over the same range; it may be he will go to a

new grazing ground. They do not worry as his guidance has been good in the past and they have faith in the future, knowing he has their well-being in view."

He Maketh Me to Lie Down in Green Pastures.

"Sheep graze from around three-thirty o'clock in the morning until about ten o'clock. Then they want to lie down for three or four hours and rest," said D'Alfonso. "When they are contentedly chewing their cuds the shepherd knows they are putting on fat. Consequently the good shepherd starts his flock out in the early hours on the rougher herbage, moving through the morning onto the richer, sweeter grasses, and finally coming with the band to a shady place for its forenoon rest into the best grazing of the day. Sheep, while resting in such happy surroundings, not only have had the benefit of the good late eating but have the atmosphere on the fine green pastures around them, giving the natural incentive towards contentment and growth.

He Leadeth Me Beside the Still Waters.

"Every sheepman knows," said the Basque, "that sheep will not drink gurgling water. There are many small springs high in the hills of the Holy Land whose waters run down to the valleys only to evaporate in the desert sun. Although the sheep greatly need the water they will not drink from the tiny fast flowing streams until the shepherd has found a place where rocks or erosion have made a little pool or else has fashioned out with his own hands a pocket sufficient to hold at least a bucketful.

He Restoreth My Soul; He Guideth Me in the Paths of Righteousness for His Name's Sake.

"Holy Land sheep are led rather than driven in their wanderings in search of browse. They exceed in herding instinct the Spanish Merino or the French Rambouillet," according to D'Alfonso. "Each one takes its place in the grazing line in the morning and keeps the same position throughout the day. Once, however, during the day, each sheep leaves its place and goes to the shepherd. The sheep approaches with expectant eye and mild little Baa. Whereupon the shepherd stretches out his hand and the sheep runs to him. He rubs its nose and ears, scratches its chin, whispers love words into its ears, and fondles it affectionately. The sheep, in the meantime, rubs against his leg or, if he is sitting down, nibbles at the shepherd's ear and rubs its cheek against his face. After a few minutes of this communion with the master the sheep returns to its place in the feeding line refreshed and made content by this personal contact."

Yea; Though I walk Through the Valley of the Shadow of Death I Will Fear No Evil for Thou Art With Me.

"There is an actual Valley of the Shadow of Death, in Palestine and every shepherd from Spain to Dalmatia knows of it. It is south of the Jericho road leading from Jerusalem

to the Dead Sea and is a very narrow defile through a mountain range. It is necessary to go through this valley to get from the old time feeding grounds of David and his tribesmen to those of Abraham and his descendants. Its side walls are over fifteen hundred feet high in places and it is about four and one-half miles long yet is only ten to twelve feet wide at the bottom. The grade of the valley slopes from about twenty-seven hundred feet above sea level at one end down to nearly four hundred feet below sea level at the other. The valley is made dangerous due to its floor being badly eroded by waters from cloud-bursts, so that actual footing on solid rock is so narrow that in many places a sheep cannot turn around. Mules have not been able to make the trip for centuries but sheep and goat herders from earliest Old Testament days have maintained a passage for their stock. Gullies often seven and eight feet deep have been washed in many places. It is an unwritten law of the shepherds that flocks must go up the valley in the morning hours and down towards the eventide else there would be endless confusion should flocks meet in the defile."

Thy Rod and Thy Staff They Comfort Me.

"About half way through the valley the walk crosses from one side to the other at a place where the two and one-half foot wide path is cut in two by an eight-foot deep gully. One section of the walk is about eighteen inches higher than the other, so in their journeying down the valley, the sheep have to jump upward and across, while on the opposite trip they jump downward. The shepherd stands at this break and urges, coaxes, pets, encourages and sometimes forces the sheep to make the leap. As a result of slippery walkways, poor footing or tiredness sheep occasionally miss the jump and land in the gully. The shepherd's rod is immediately brought into play. The old style crook is encircled around a large sheep's neck or a small sheep's chest and it is lifted to safety. If the more modern narrow crook is used, the sheep is caught just above the hoofs and lifted up to the walk. Many wild dogs lurk in the shadows of the valley looking for prey, and when they are encountered the shepherd's staff comes into active use. After a band has entered the defile the lead sheep may come onto a dog. Unable to retreat, the leaders Baa a warning and upon hearing this, the shepherd, skilled in throwing the staff, hurls it at the dog, often one hundred fifty feet away. In all but rare instances, he succeeds in knocking the dog down into the washed out gully where it is easily killed. Climatic and grazing conditions make it necessary for the sheep to be moved through the Valley of the Shadow of Death for seasonal feeding each year so they have learned to fear no evil, for their master is there to aid and protect them."

Thou Prepareth a Table Before Me in the Presence of Mine Enemies.

"This statement seems to convey a boastful, rather pagan thought of gloating over the hunger of others while those in the favor of Jehovah feasted. However, David's meaning is a simple one," said D'Alfonso, "when conditions on the Holy Land

sheep ranges are known. Poisonous plants abound which are fatal to grazing animals. The most noxious is a species of whorled milkweed. It sinks its roots deep down in the rocky soils and its eradication during the centuries has been impossible. Each spring the shepherd must be constantly on guard as the plant is on some of the best feeding ground. When found the shepherd takes his awkward old mattock and goes on ahead of the flock grubbing out every stock and root he can see. As he digs out the stocks he lays them up on little stone pyres, some of which were built by shepherds in Old Testament days and and by morrow they are dry enough to burn. In the meantime, the field being free from the poisonous plants, the sheep are led into the newly prepared pasture and, in the presence of their deadly plant enemies, they eat in peace."

Thou Anointest My Head with Oil; My Cup Runneth Over.

"This phrase has been interpreted many times as symbolic of fullness of reward for well-doing. Literally, however, it is the statement of a daily task of a professional shepherd in the most time-honored calling. At every sheep fold there is found a big earthen bowl of olive oil and a large stone jar of water. As the sheep come in for the night they are led along the side of the wall to the gate in one end. The shepherd lays aside his woollen robe and his staff, but rests his rod across the top of the gateway just higher than the backs of the sheep. As each passes him in single file he quickly examines it for briars in the ears, snags in the cheek or weeping of the eyes from dust or scratches. When such conditions are found, he drops the rod across the sheep's back and it steps out of line and waits until all the sheep have been examined. Out of his flock of two hundred fifty ewes, the shepherd may find one or a dozen needing attention," said D'Alfonso. Each sheep's laceration is carefully cleaned. Then the shepherd dips his hand into the bowl of olive oil and anoints the injury gently but thoroughly and is never sparing of the oil. Along with the treatment of the shepherd's 'lovelords' are poured into the sheep's ears in sympathy. Then the cup is dipped into the large jar of water, kept cool by evaporation in the unglazed pottery, and is brought out—never half full but always overflowing. The sheep will sink its nose down into the water clear to the eyes, if fevered, and drink until fully refreshed. Then it is allowed to enter the sheep-fold and the next injured sheep is treated.

"When all the sheep are at rest, the shepherd places his rod in the corner, lays his staff on the ground within reach in case it is needed for protection of the flock during the night, wraps himself in his heavy woollen robe and lies down across the gateway facing the sheep, for his night's repose.

"So," said D'Alfonso, "after all this care and protection can a sheep be blamed for soliloquizing in the twilight—as translated into words by David."

Surely Goodness and Mercy Shall Follow Me All the Days of My Life: and I Shall Dwell in the House of the Lord Forever."

James K. Wallace.

SHEEP AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

(Continued from page 31)

According to a leading authority on marketing conditions the recent improvement in the bidding for the better class of wool is not entirely due to a legitimate demand from oversea manufacturers. While admitting that users generally have more confidence in today's level of values, he believes that the exchange position is playing no small part in the wool market here. The rate of exchange between Australia and England or Europe is very high, ranging from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent against us.

It appears that there have lately been some fairly considerable purchases of wool made at different centers for resale in London. This may or may not be a cheap way of transferring money for the individual. That is his business, but if it is carried too far it may react on the market. Obviously the shipped wools will have to be sold on the other side and the loading up of catalogues there as well as in Australia is liable to give a false idea as to quantities available.

A joint meeting of the executives of the Australian Woolgrowers Council and the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers was held in Melbourne about three weeks ago. Market conditions were carefully reviewed and it was decided to reduce offerings in Sydney between November 10, and the Christmas vacation to 10,500 bales per sale day, which is 1,000 bales less than was previously offered. It was also determined to close the selling season about mid-May if at all possible.

Reference was made in my last communication to reduction effected in shearers wages in all states of the Commonwealth except Queensland. The Industrial Court of the latter state has since made its award whereby the rate there is brought down from \$9.60 per hundred flock sheep to \$8.64 per hundred. The Graziers' Association asked for a \$8.40 rate, so did not do badly in getting the wage reduced to \$8.64.

The lambing in New Zealand has been very successful on the whole, though there have been some heavy losses in the high country of the South Island owing to late

snow storms. A few of the North Island works have started freezing very early lambs for the British market, but the bulk of the packing houses do not open until later. A few small auctions of crutchings and piece wools have been held during the month, values being no higher than in Australia, if as high.

HOW MUCH TARIFF

SEVERAL sheepmen have recently asked me whether the tariff on wool was doing them any good. It is usually the case when the tariff is helping us most we appreciate it least. I have figured out the tariff benefits on the different grades of wool from data available on November 24. It will be understood that these figures vary from time to time so that what is the case one week may not be exactly correct the next, but these figures show approximately the correct amount.

On this date there is offered in the Boston market Australian 64s at 51 cents, scoured basis. The 51 cents includes the freight from Australia and the importer's profit but not the tariff. As this price is for skirted wools with the necks, bellies and butts off, it is estimated to be worth at least 10 per cent more than our wool, which is sold in the entire fleece. Therefore a similar domestic wool would be sold at, say, 47 cents and still bring as much as the Australian. The tariff on these wools is 34 cents. With this added to 47 cents, our wool of the fine Territory grade should sell in Boston at 81 cents if we had the full protection of the tariff. Our wool however is selling at around 71 cents, so our tariff protection per scoured pound on our fine combing wools is about 24 cents per clean pound or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per grease pound.

On half-blood Territory wool we find that an Australian half-blood is selling in Boston at 47 cents scoured basis. This would make our half-blood worth 44 cents. The tariff is 34 cents, so if we had the full tariff our scoured price, Boston, would be 78 cents. However, our half-blood is selling around 68 cents so our actual tariff benefit is about 24 cents per clean pound, or around $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per grease pound. Three-eighths-blood wools from

New Zealand are quoted in Boston at 40 cents clean which would make our three-eighths-bloods worth 37 cents in Boston in the absence of any tariff. But our three-eighths-bloods are selling in Boston at 60 cents clean so our tariff protection on this grade is about 23 cents per clean pound or about 10 cents per grease pound. Another way to arrive at our protection is to take the price of Canadian wool in Boston. A fine staple western Canada wool can be bought in Boston, with 34 cents duty paid, at 70 cents clean basis. Subtracting the duty of 34 cents, this would give these wools a value of 36 cents in Boston on a free trade basis. If the shrink is 64 per cent, the Boston grease value would be 13 cents. Out of this the Canadian grower would have to pay 6 cents expense of getting his wool to Boston which would leave him net about 7 cents per grease pound and that is about what he is getting. A three-eighths-blood Canadian wool is selling in Boston at 57 cents clean or 23 cents without the duty being paid, which is equal to 12 cents in the mind we are enjoying high protection. This gives a fair comparison as some of these western Canadian wools are produced from sheep mostly raised in Montana or similar, but they probably shrink more.

It seems to me that we are enjoying a very high degree of protection averaging 9 to 10 cents per grease pound. In addition to this we have the tariff on rags which has materially increased the consumption of certain grades of wool and thereby helped to hold the price. To my mind we are enjoying high protection, which should satisfy every wool grower. However, in giving thanks for this do not forget that had it not been for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, we would have lost most of that protection. That institution had sufficient wool to enable it to maintain the price at somewhere near a tariff parity. In its absence, the dealers would have thrown their wool on the market and our tariff benefits would long since have disappeared.

S. W. McClure.

The Intermountain Livestock Marketing Association

An Address Delivered Before the Sixty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Colorado Springs, December 12, 1930, by C. N. Arnett, President, Intermountain Livestock Marketing Association

IN order that we may get a definite picture of the Intermountain Live Stock Marketing Association, it will be necessary to start with the top of the national organization and work down to our own association. I take it that you are all familiar with the Act of Congress that made possible the appointment of the Farm Board and funds available to assist producers of agricultural, livestock and livestock products in setting up and developing marketing agencies that would be owned and controlled by their members. The purpose, stated in a few words, of a grower-owned-and-controlled marketing organization is to develop a more orderly marketing system that will in the end serve the producer and feeder by getting for him maximum prices and leaving with him a maximum percentage of the gross sales of his livestock with which to pay interest, taxes, and if possible, allow him to accumulate a small reserve for groceries after his active herding and cow-punching days are over. In order to accomplish this end, it has been decided the logical procedure is as follows:

First—Establish and develop a sales and market service that will handle livestock on a rock-bottom cost basis, whether on the market or direct movement.

Second—Through research and publicity: (a) Furnish producers and feeders dependable information regarding supply, movement and probable demand for their livestock that will enable them to organize their business to meet conditions with which they will be confronted, not only as to immediate demand but through a period of years.

(b) Give information regarding market conditions that will enable producers to plan shipments and delivery dates for direct movements, that will prevent gluts and excessive supply on markets at any one time.

(c) Give information regarding consumer demands that will enable the breeder and feeder to shape his business so he can deliver a commodity that the consuming public will readily absorb.

Third—Develop a financial institution that will adequately finance the merchantable product of the producer so that delivery into consumptive channels can be carried on in an orderly manner. Also, to provide minimum interest charges and credit of necessary length of time to enable the producer to market when his animals are ready or markets favorable rather than when notes are due. These credit facilities to be available in the form of market advances to growers or breeders and as loans for purchase of feeder stock to those who confine their operations to feeding and fattening.

There is nothing new to the members of the National Wool Growers Association in this general program. The need for each and every phase of this service has long been felt and has been discussed in your programs, through the columns of your official paper, the National Wool Grower, and by committees appointed by your board at different times. The principal reasons such efforts have not been successful are, first, lack of general and nation-wide support, and second, lack of adequate financial backing and support to enable the movement to gain momen-



A. N. ARNETT
President Intermountain Livestock Marketing Association.

tum and become established on a sound economic basis. The creation of the Farm Board that can coordinate and bring producers from all sections of the country into one large organization with these well defined objectives, and the making available of funds that can be borrowed at a reasonable rate of interest to carry the initial development work of both marketing and financing programs until such time as they may be entirely grower-owned, is giving the livestock interest the opportunity and chance to develop and build the marketing agencies and financial institutions they have long felt necessary to the best interests of their business.

After the passage of the Marketing Act by Congress and the creation of the Farm Board, the first question to decide was—how best to effect an organization that would eventually give the service to which I referred in the beginning. Fortunately the livestock problems were not pushed to the foreground at once—other commodity organizations were set up and started to function first so we could profit by the results and experience of those which had gone before. The

principal lessons that were very obvious from the experience of these other organizations were that the interests of all concerned could best be served by one national organization, and that all co-operative organizations which were already functioning that could and would fit into one comprehensive national plan, should be the nucleus and ground work of the organization. After much thought and discussion, the leaders in this movement decided upon this general plan, and the National Live Stock Marketing Association was organized, with headquarters in Chicago. This at once brought into the organization sales agencies on sixteen of the markets throughout the country, many of which had been very successfully operating for a period of years and had built up substantial reserves. Some of these co-operative organizations had been doing considerable business in financing their members.

The middle west and eastern territories were well represented in the initial organization as they came in with these established market agencies. The sections generally known as the range states were without marketing organizations or credit institutions to serve their needs. Immediate steps were taken to effect an organization in this territory and we now have the Intermountain Live Stock Marketing Association and the Intermountain Credit Corporation organized and functioning, and at your service. The states included and covered by this organization are Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

The Intermountain is a member of the National Association and all financial connections with the National are through the Feeder and Finance Corporation of the National. This organization owns and has under its direct control a sales agency on the Denver market and will establish a sales agency on the Omaha market in the near future. Members of the Intermountain who ship to other markets, as Chicago, River Markets, or the East, have the advantage and service of member agencies on those markets. In addition to these central market sales agencies, there is a direct sales service for both the grower and feeder.

The plan of the directors of this organization is to build for its members a complete market service. For those who wish or should, for various occasions, sell or buy on the central markets, their own sales agency is available. When it is to the best interest of the buyer and seller to go direct from grower to feed lot, then direct sales service will be available to them. Direct sales are of particular interest to many of the growers as well as feeders in this territory and every effort will be made to develop this service to the maximum. With the cooperation of both the grower and feeder, a very large percentage of feeder stock can be moved direct to the advantage of all concerned.

One of the questions most frequently raised about direct sales is how will this organization represent both buyer and seller. The form of marketing agreement and listing of livestock for sales gives the grower the privilege of setting the price at which he will sell. The buyer gives, with his order, the price he is willing to pay. This service will get the two together at a price satisfactory to both parties. No sales service, either on the central market or by direct movement, can raise or lower prices. Supply and demand will care for this phase of the business. The prices will be influenced far more by the action of producers themselves in regulating supply to fit consumptive demands than through any organization for buying or selling that may be set up. It is the hope the research service will assist growers to care for this phase of the business.

The charges for handling stock on the central markets are the regular commission rates. Orders for feeders placed with this organization to be bought on the market, that can be supplied from animals consigned to it, do not pay commission charge. When purchases have to be from outside our consignments, then the usual charge is made. As the organization develops patronage, dividends will be available to members which will reduce their marketing charges.

The financial program is of paramount importance in building an orderly mar-

keting service. The plan of organizing the Intermountain was to sell members \$100,000 of preferred stock, bearing 7 per cent interest—the National Marketing Association to buy \$400,000 of common stock, giving a capital of \$500,000, and loans would be discounted through the Intermediate Credit Bank. This plan would give a loaning ability of about \$5,000,000. Owing to general financial conditions and the fact the demand for feeder loans was urgent about the time this organization was set up, only a portion of the capital stock has been subscribed. Loans we have handled to date have all been discounted through the Feeder and Finance Corporation in the Chicago office. The Intermountain Credit Corporation will start functioning in the very near future. Under the laws which make these funds available, loans are limited to market animals. With sheep, loans are limited to lambs or sheep going into feed lots. If feeders are adequately financed, then it makes a much more advantageous market for feeder stock. Thus far, the grower is benefited by this type of loan. This organization will be in position to make market advances on lambs on much the same basis as is now being made on wool.

The procedure for securing loans for feeding is much the same as with any financial institution. The usual forms for application and property statements are used and approval of loans is based upon credit standing of the borrower, feed supply, etc. For feed lot loans the security is the livestock and feed.

It is difficult to give a comprehensive picture of this organization in the time allotted on a busy program. We who have been giving it our thought and time are convinced it can and will work to the material advantages of the livestock interests. The success of the work depends upon the support given it by the people. Some have argued that the livestock man is giving up his independence when he joins the association. In fact, he is helping build a marketing and financial organization that will be owned and directed by livestock men for their mutual interest and it will make him far more independent than he has ever been in the past.

The Manufacturer and the Grower

An Address By Franklin W. Hobbs, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at the Sixty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Colorado Springs, December 12, 1930

IT is indeed a pleasure and a privilege to be here today at your annual convention as the representative of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, of which I am the President. Our Secretary, Mr. Walter Humphreys, has represented us on several similar occasions and his reports to me have been such, and your treatment of him has been so cordial, that I was delighted when I found that it would be possible for me to be present myself this year.

Our association was founded in 1864 and it is the oldest national trade organization in the United States, and in its sixty-seventh year it is still young in spirit and full of life in its chosen work. During all that period it has realized the importance of a domestic wool clip, not only for its own use, but for the safety of the nation, and today I bring with me the assurance of our hearty co-operation and our desire to work with your association for the common good of our industry and our country.

Wool in History

In addressing an organization like yours it is natural that our minds should run back through the ages, for the shepherds of old are familiar personages in the pages of history. Records of wool growing and wool manufacturing go back into the dim past, even before recorded history.

Wool and its manufacture were familiar to the Greeks and the Romans and those of you who had the good fortune to study the Classics will recall that the works of Homer and Virgil abound in references to our common industry and the adventures which Ulysses had with the one-eyed shepherd take us back to our school days. We recall that in the Bible story, Abel, the son of Adam, was a shepherd. Then you all remember the remarkable story of Gideon and the fleece of wool—where, as a final sign of God's favor, Gideon, after having put out his fleece the previous night and found the fleece wet and the ground dry, said that if he could put out the fleece once more and in the morning find the fleece dry and the grass around it wet he would know indeed that the favor of the Lord was with him. Even in those days you will see that Gideon realized that it took a miracle of God to keep water out of wool! In the Psalms we find the paragraph reading, "The mercy of the Lord cometh down like the rain into a fleece of wool." Then if we turn to the New Testament we find that wonderful story of the shepherds watching their flocks by night when suddenly an angel appeared unto them and a multitude of the Heavenly Host praising God and saying, "Glory to God in the Highest and on earth peace and good will toward men." Throughout the Dark Ages, through the Renaissance down to the beginning of the 18th century, when cotton became a rival, wool was the chief staple of the world's commerce.

I was much interested to see by the papers a few days ago that an American student has just discovered that John Shakespeare, the father of the immortal Bard, was a wool dealer in Stratford-on-Avon and even in those days it must have been a troublesome

business, for the records show that he had to sue his customers to receive payment on a sale of wool.

Another historic personage who was a wool-sorter by trade was John Brown—whose "body lies a-mouldering in the grave"



PRESIDENT F. W. HOBBS

but whose "soul goes marching on." In that wonderfully interesting book, "John Brown's Body," he is described when in jail awaiting trial, as follows:

"Sometimes he lay
Quiet upon his cot, the hawk-eyes staring,
Sometimes his fingers moved mechanically
As if at their old task of sorting wool.
Fingertips that could tell him in the dark
Whether the wool they touched was from Ohio
Or from Vermont. They had the shepherd's gift.
It was his one sure talent."

The story may be wholly true; it may be part truth and part imagination of the author; in any event, it is a vivid picture of John Brown and his "one sure talent."

In England for centuries, as you know, the Lord High Chancellor has sat in the House of Lords upon the "Wool Sack", which, by an ancient statute of England, was intended "to put our judges in the House of Lords in mind of preserving and advancing the trade and manufactory of wool."

The story of wool is a fascinating one and one on which we might dwell long and

profitably—full of romance and human interest—but we must come back from the past and consider the questions which are confronting us today.

Wool Clip

The total wool clip of the world amounts, in round numbers, to about 10,000,000 bales or 3,300,000,000 pounds, of which the American grower produces about 10 per cent, say 350,000,000 pounds. The mills of this country consume, or ought to consume, about 600,000,000 pounds. In other words, you are producing about 60 per cent of all the wools consumed in this country. In a way you are producing a greater percentage than this, for of the total amount imported there are about 150,000,000 pounds of so-called carpet wools which are not and probably cannot be produced in our country. So that if we take out these wools from the total consumption, you are producing almost as much wool as we require other than for carpets, etc.

It is interesting to note that the amount of our American grown clip has increased since 1900 when it was 290,000,000 pounds, to 363,000,000 pounds in 1929, a gain of about 25 per cent in the last thirty years.

This is a satisfactory condition, for the manufacturers believe that as far as possible we should be a self-contained nation, and, as far as we can, should produce the raw materials which we require for our manufacture, not only in wool but in every other line that we possibly can. In other words, I am a great believer in America for Americans—whether it be the American farmer, the American laborer, the American manufacturer or the American capitalist—they are all bound up together and no one part can prosper without the prosperity of all.

Condition of Clip

In cooperation with your association and other organizations including the United States Department of Agriculture, we have been carrying on a campaign to improve the condition of the clip in every possible way—the removal of tar, sisal, hemp and other things which cause so much trouble to those who manufacture wool. Then there is the problem of a better and safer material for bagging, on which much time and effort have been spent. While progress in these matters has been slow, I am sure we have made progress and I am confident that if the grower can be made to realize their importance, not only to the manufacturers but to the growers themselves, we should have their hearty cooperation and many of these difficulties would be eliminated.

The question of false packing of wool and imperfections in wool are apparently as old as the industry itself. The fraudulent packing was described in England in 1532 as "a crime of ancient date" and an act was passed at that time by the Parliament of England "that no person should wind within any fleece clay, stones, tail, deceitful locks, cotts, eals, comber, lambs' wool or any other thing whereby the fleece might be more weighty, to the deceit and loss of the buyer." You will see, therefore, that this is not one

of the modern practices but, as I say, as old as the business itself. In common with most manufacturers, we have received in the Arlington Mills, with which I am personally connected, all sorts of curiosities in shipments of wool. In fact, we have in our wool room a museum containing these curiosities covering all sorts and kinds of things that have been put in the fleeces, some accidentally, like a rancher's kit, a briar pipe, sewing utensils, and others undoubtedly put there intentionally—like a 15-pound stone—not to enumerate many other things of like nature.

I am glad to state, however, that these are largely things of the past and that the methods of the American wool grower are no longer subject to such criticisms except possibly in rare cases. Public opinion and honesty of purpose have accomplished here what the statute passed in England nearly four hundred years ago attempted to do.

Research

Another development in the textile industry during the past year has been the establishment, by special Act of Congress, of the Textile Foundation, to the Board of Directors of which I was honored with appointment by President Hoover and afterwards elected its chairman. That body has received a fund of about \$1,200,000 to be used in scientific or economic research for the benefit of the textile industry. The Board of Directors have had several meetings, the last being held last week in Washington. We believe that as the result of various lines of research which we shall carry on much good will come to the whole textile industry.

You are, of course, familiar with the fine research work on wool which is being carried on by the Department of Agriculture, under the guidance of Mr. George T. Willingmyre, specialist in wool marketing and standardization. I am glad to say that our association favored the needed appropriation from Congress which made this work possible. Also there has been formed during the year an organization known as The United States Institute for Textile Research which is about to start on its work. All those organizations are actuated by a common purpose—to help the textile industry—and I am sure that as a result of their combined efforts the industry will receive great benefit.

Condition of Business

It is with regret that I must state that the market for our products continues in a most unsatisfactory condition. The manufacturers of wool have had a very trying experience for some years. The past year has been a particularly difficult one in which to carry on our business. Since last January, as you well know, the prices for wool have been continually dropping until a very recent date. Each time we made prices for our merchandise we were soon confronted with lower prices for wool. Nothing can demoralize the goods market more than a falling market for the raw material. This brings about extreme caution on the part of the buyer of goods; he buys from hand to mouth and that makes a very difficult situation in trying to operate a mill. We have suffered not only from an unusually small volume of business but have also had very heavy inventory losses due to those lower values and consequent marking down in stocks on hand. With the low prices for wool now

prevailing here and in all the wool markets of the world it would seem as if our raw material must be at the bottom or, at any rate, near the bottom at the present time. We know, for instance, that fine Australian wools are selling abroad at prices that are about 25 per cent below pre-war values; that the wool index for all qualities of wool sold in the London market shows a decline of about 30 per cent as compared with 1914 prices and our own American grown wools are selling on the same relatively low basis if we make allowance for the fact that wool was free in the pre-war period. When wool values become stabilized and confidence in them returns, we shall see better conditions in the goods market. No one will buy on a falling market; everyone likes to buy on an advancing market. Let us hope that that feeling of confidence will soon be here and you may be sure that the manufacturers are doing all they can to bring about that greatly desired result.

One of our friends in the Boston wool trade recently sent out a card with this motto:

"Today is the tomorrow that we worried about yesterday! And it never happened!"

There is a lot of sound philosophy in that motto which we may well remember and take to heart to our comfort in these trying days. It also brings to my mind that in buying wool in Australia—today is tomorrow, or, better still—tomorrow is today—for we can receive a cablegram in Boston today which will bear tomorrow's date in Australia. There is no mystery in that statement—it is a fact due to Australia's position and that time there is fourteen hours ahead of that in Boston.

Night Work of Women and Minors

A matter of much importance to the entire textile industry is the movement to do away with employment of women and minors in night work in the mills of the country. In common with other branches of the industry wool manufacturers employ large numbers of women and minors. The labor laws are state laws. Some states allow women and minors to work all night, some make partial restriction of such work and others forbid it entirely. The weekly limit varies from 48 to 60 hours. These wide variations in the laws of different states create inequalities in the conditions under which mills can operate and thus create unnatural variations in the cost of operation. Under conditions which have existed for some time these unequal conditions have brought about unfair competition and undermined the market for our products, bringing it down to the level of the lowest cost.

Last spring the cotton mills, both north and south, voted to do away with night work for women and minors not later than March 1, 1931. At a meeting of the wool manufacturers held last month in New York under the auspices of the Wool Institute, Inc. a similar plan was submitted which met with a good deal of favor and will be acted upon later. Such a plan, if carried out, and I believe it will be, will tend to reduce overproduction, to stabilize labor and to give labor and manufacturers alike an equal chance in all states. It is a humanitarian plan and one already in force in most countries. In fact, the United States is one of the few countries in the world today which allows women and minors to work in mills

at night. It is proposed to bring this about by the voluntary action of the industry itself and not by the passage of any legislation. The proposed declaration of policy is as follows:

"The undersigned believe, from the standpoint of the mill communities, the operatives, the stockholders, the stabilization of employment, and the general welfare of the community at large, that it would be sound policy for the Wool Manufacturing Industry to eliminate in its mills the employment of women and minors from night labor to equalize operating conditions, in order that all mills be given fair and equal opportunity to compete with each other."

I believe that this is a sound policy and its adoption will mean much to the industry. I am sure it will have the hearty support of an enlightened public opinion.

The Tariff

As you know, for the greater part of the past two years the tariff has been under consideration before Congress and the wool schedule naturally was the one in which the growers and the manufacturers were most interested.

In this work our association took the position that the duty on wool was a matter for the Congress to establish after the wool growers presented their needs to the proper committees of Congress. It maintained that the duty should be protective and thus encourage the American wool growers to carry on their business. That was the established policy of our association and we adhered to it in the revision which has just been completed.

Once the duty on wool was determined we then asked for a compensatory duty that would as far as possible offset the duty on wool and also we asked for an additional duty that would protect us against the foreign manufacturer. The compensatory duty, as you know, is really for the benefit of the wool grower; the protective duty alone is for the benefit of the wool manufacturer. I am glad to state that with this policy the leaders of your association were in entire accord.

I cannot impress too strongly upon you the necessity from your own point of view of ample protection of the American wool manufacturer, for without that protection the American wool manufacturer cannot continue in business and you must remember always, as I am sure that you do, that the American wool manufacturer is the only customer for your product and his prosperity is essential for yours. In a broad way, we are in one common industry and for the success of all protection must be granted that will insure the success of the American wool grower, the American laborer and the American manufacturer. We are all interested together and must work for the common prosperity of the entire industry.

We had supposed that the question of the tariff had been settled for some time but I fear that under the flexible provisions of the present law there will be no such thing as a settlement of this troublesome question. As you know, hearings have already been held by the Tariff Commission on certain articles in Schedule XI and others undoubtedly will be called for in the future. We are, therefore, confronted with an uncertainty which is most disturbing.

TELEGRAM FROM COLONEL JOHNSON TO THE CONVENTION

To the Sixty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Colorado Springs, Colorado

REGRETTING INABILITY TO HAVE THE JOY AND PLEASURE OF BEING WITH YOU AT LEAST I MAY SEND YOU GREETINGS AND CONGRATULATIONS ON THE FACT THAT YOUR CONVENTION HAS SOME REAL CONSTRUCTIVE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DISCUSS BOTH AS TO WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND WHAT MAY BE DONE IN THE FUTURE. THE DEVIL OF FEAR GRIPS THE WORLD. CONSTRUCTIVE BUSINESS STATESMANSHIP DEMANDS FACING TRUTH. THIS INDUSTRY, WHETHER FROM THE GROWERS' STANDPOINT OR FROM THE MANUFACTURERS', MUST REALIZE THAT THE GROWERS HAVE TRIED A GREAT EXPERIMENT WHICH TO DATE HAS BEEN OF MUCH VALUE AND BENEFIT NOT ONLY TO THEM BUT TO THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY. THE PAST YEAR PROVES CONCLUSIVELY TO ME, AND I THINK TO THOSE ASSOCIATES WHO WERE YOUR REPRESENTATIVES, THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE MANUFACTURER AND THE GROWER ARE BECOMING MORE CLOSELY INTERLOCKED EACH YEAR.

THE AMERICAN GROWER HAS ONLY ONE MARKET AND THAT IS THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER. THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER WILL DO WELL TO HELP DEVELOP THE GROWERS' MARKET, BUT AT THE SAME TIME CAUTIONING HIM NOT TO ATTEMPT THE IMPOSSIBLE. TOO MUCH WOOL IS BAD FOR THE GROWERS' MARKET, TOO HIGH PRICES PREVENT SALES, AND THERE IS A HAPPY MEDIUM WHICH THERE IS NO DIFFICULTY IN ARRIVING AT BY AN HONEST RESEARCH AND STUDY, WHEREIN THE MANUFACTURER AND THE GROWER JOIN HANDS TO FACE THE FUTURE WITH MUTUAL CONFIDENCE, BETTER UNDERSTANDING, AND DESIRE TO SEEK THE TRUTH. THERE IS SOMETHING MORE THAN MERELY THE GROWING OF WOOL AND THE MAKING OF CLOTH THAT COMES TO YOUR CONSIDERATION IN THESE TIMES.

THE PAST TEN YEARS WE AMERICANS AS BUSINESS MEN HAVE AVOIDED ALL THE THINGS WHICH PROVED SUCCESSFUL IN BUILDING UP THIS COUNTRY AS THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL UNIT IN THE WORLD. WE HAVE BEEN WORSHIPPING FALSE GODS. WE TALK FEVERISHLY OF MASS PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN MARKETS, FASHIONS AND STYLES, LIMITATION OF IMMIGRATION, THE LEGISLATING OF OUR MORALS, WHICH HAS SO INCENSED A LARGE GROUP OF OUR POPULATION THAT ECONOMIC LEGISLATION AND PROGRESS ARE SIDETRACKED FOR A CONSIDERATION OF WHETHER A HABIT SHALL BE LEGISLATED ON OR NOT. YOU MAY FEEL THAT THESE QUESTIONS ARE FARFETCHED, BUT THEY DRIVE DIRECTLY HOME INTO YOUR PROSPERITY AND MINE.

YOU ARE FORTUNATE IN THE SAME GROUP OF MEN WHO HAVE GATHERED TOGETHER TO ATTEMPT COOPERATIVE MARKETING ON YOUR BEHALF UNDER THE WORST POSSIBLE CONDITIONS. YOU HAVE DONE A MARVELOUS JOB IN THE PAST YEAR, PROVING THAT BY COLLECTIVE ACTION YOU ARE ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH MUCH WHICH AS INDIVIDUALS WOULD LEAVE YOU IMPOTENT.

MUCH FALSE DOCTRINE IS POSSIBLE IN TIMES OF STRESS, BUT THE FACT IS THAT THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN BUILT INTO A PROSPEROUS UNIT THROUGH A PROTECTIVE TARIFF TAKING CARE OF AMERICAN LABOR AND INDUSTRY; AND THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A TIME, NOR IS THERE NOW SUCH A TIME, THAT AMERICAN LABOR PAID IN DOLLARS CAN COMPETE WITH THE EUROPEAN AND OTHER LABOR PAID IN DROSS. ONE CANNOT MAINTAIN AMERICAN STANDARDS OF LIVING IN COMPETITION WITH THE VERY MUCH LOWER EUROPEAN STANDARDS WITHOUT THAT AMERICAN BULWARK.

FOREIGN MARKETS MAY SOUND BEAUTIFUL IN THEORY; IN PRACTICE THEY ARE RESTRICTED TO VERY FEW COMMODITIES, AND AMONGST THESE COMMODITIES ARE NOT THE ONES IN WHICH EITHER YOU OR WE ARE INTERESTED.

GOOD LUCK TO YOUR GROUP. THANK YOU FOR ALL THE NICE THINGS YOU HAVE SAID. I WISH I COULD BE WITH YOU, BUT I AM TRYING TO FACE REALITIES HERE AND I AM IN THE MIDST OF A JOB OF SCRAPPING THE OLD TO MAKE WAY FOR THE NEW; AND THE PLACE FOR THE CAPTAIN IS ON THE BRIDGE. I HOPE, HOWEVER, THAT YOU WILL REMEMBER ME WITH A RAIN CHECK.

CHARLES F. H. JOHNSON.

No one has better stated the situation than Calvin Coolidge, ex-President of the United States, who, on September 10 last stated:

"The report that the Tariff Commission is about to start investigations of a wide variety of commodities will not give much encouragement to business.

"The low tariff advocates first secured the flexible provisions of the law. When careful research under it showed rates were too low with the exception of some agricultural schedules, flexibility was abandoned by its former sponsors. New investigations would probably reveal about the same conditions.

"While we talk of a scientific tariff to balance the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, conditions change so fast that rates can be only approximate. We do not wish to exclude foreign goods but to give our people only a fair chance in their own markets under our scale of wages and standards of living.

"A very bad tariff would be better than constant agitation, uncertainty, foreign animosity and change. We have recently had well over a year of tariff discussion with resulting injury to business. Hope for a purely scientific tariff will prove a delusion. Any prolonged investigations, covering many schedules for the purpose of rewriting the law will do more harm than good. Many will be injured while none will be satisfied. And the country will not be benefited."

I think you will agree with me that he has well stated the situation and that nothing can be more disturbing to business and prosperity than uncertainty with reference to the conditions under which the business of the country must be carried on.

In regard to the tariff, if you will pardon a personal reference for a moment, I think my interest in it must be hereditary for my great grandfather, Abraham Marland, a well known woolen manufacturer in Massachusetts in his day, appeared in January 1828 before the Committee on Manufactures, now known as the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States, to advocate proper protection for the woolen industry of those days. Some of his testimony so well applies to the conditions today that I will quote a few questions put to him and his answers:

"Question. Is it, in your opinion, important to the farming interest of your state, to discourage the importations of foreign wool?

"Answer. I should think it was a matter of interest to the farmers of my state. But, at the same time, I should think it important to the country, that a corresponding duty should be imposed upon imported woolen goods.

"Question. Do you think that laying a considerable duty on imported wool, would be injurious to the interest of woolen manufacturers in your section of the country? Would it tend to force the manufactories into those sections of the United States where wool can be grown to more advantage than in Massachusetts?

"Answer. It would, unless there was a corresponding increased duty on imported cloths: if this should be the case, I think an increased duty on wool would not injure the manufacturer, and if at all, it would injure him but a very short

time, as there would very soon be a domestic supply. I think an increased duty on wool would not have a tendency to remove the manufacturers from Massachusetts, because the transportation of wool from the different parts of the country is so cheap.

"Question. Would not a sufficient protection enable the American manufacturer to supply our own markets to the full demand, at steady prices, and at the lowest rate?"

"Answer. There is no doubt of it in my mind, and I think it would be wise to lay a duty which would amount to a prohibition, and give the market to the American manufacturer."

Gentlemen, I believe these answers are as sound today as when given by him in 1828 and you can, therefore, understand that it was a particular pleasure and satisfaction for me to appear in June 1929, a hundred and one years after my great grandfather had testified, and to testify along practically the same lines as he had done before me. That family tradition I hope will always be maintained in the years to come by those who follow after me.

Cooperative Marketing

A new departure has been made the past year by the establishment, under the auspices of the Federal Farm Board, of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. This is a departure which the manufacturers naturally are watching with great interest. Its outcome is a matter that rests in your hands. If you can market the American wool clip to better advantage for all parties concerned than it has been marketed before, you will succeed. If you cannot do this, the enterprise will fail. The opportunity has been given to you by this legislation and, as I say, the outcome is in your hands. There is one thought, however, in connection with this which I would like to impress upon you. Under this new legislation the wool growers are allowed to form cooperative marketing associations and to combine together with the distinct object of securing better methods of marketing and better prices for their product.

Under another law, labor unions are exempt from the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and are allowed to combine for collective bargaining for the distinct purpose of increasing wages by joint, united action. In other words, those who produce our raw material and those who carry on the manufacture of that raw material in our factories can combine and by concerted action secure better prices for their product and for their labor, but the manufacturer who buys the wool and employs the labor and thus converts it into a finished product is forbidden by law to do what these two classes are allowed to do. If it is a good thing for the farmer and a good thing for labor to have this power, why would it not be equally to the advantage of all to allow the manufacturer to do the same thing in carrying on his business? Think it over!

In Conclusion

While I realize that I am here as the President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, I cannot forget that I was born and bred and have lived all my life in Massachusetts and my ancestors have been there for nearly three hundred years, arriving five years after the Puritans. You

will pardon me, therefore, if I refer with pride to the fact that Massachusetts is the first state in the wool manufacture and Boston is the greatest wool market in our country! We are proud of her past and we are also confident of her future. To one from that old state in the East, it is indeed a pleasure to come here to this country in the West and to this beautiful city of Colorado Springs. Each part of our great country has its own attraction and its own charm and each is proud of the position it occupies in the nation as a whole. This diversification of climate, of landscape and of ideas makes our great nation what it is.

I am glad to be here in Colorado and to have the opportunity to meet your people face to face, to talk with them and to know them better. We in the East are at all times glad to welcome you of the West who visit us, for we are confident that in the interchange of ideas and in the better understanding of each other we shall be better citizens, better Americans and better able to work for the advancement of common national life, of which we are all so proud.

THE NEWS FROM WEST TEXAS

THE appearance of the Texas range country has improved materially and with it the feelings of the livestock men. This is due to general and heavy rains through October and November continuing into the first of December. There have been few frosts and in much of the territory there has had a good growth of grass and weed feed. Some of those who purchased feed for winter use are now wishing they had not done so. Texas has more lambs on feed at home than it ever had before. A large number were shipped to northern feed lots when owners refused to accept prices offered last fall. At Emporia, Kansas, there are 60,000 head of Texas lambs which are still the property of the growers, and are being marketed to net 5 cents per pound on the original home weight which was more than was then being offered. In recent weeks good quality feeder lambs have changed hands up to five and three-fourths cents. One string of mixed ewes and wether lambs recently sold at six cents, and it is reported that one rangeman refused an offer for seven cents on a nice string of ewe lambs.

The latest gossip shows some trading in bred yearling ewes at \$6.00 to \$6.50, with the same prices for two and three year olds, \$5.00 for four year olds, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for solid mouths.

With the readjustment of finances and markets that is going on, rangemen have been able to force some concessions in prices of land leases. A seven-section lease at Christoval was recently renewed at 75 cents where formerly 90 cents was paid. Another lease was recently made at 60 cents instead of the previous rate of 75 cents.

The fall clip of wool has practically been shipped out. About one-half million pounds was consigned old line Boston houses, and something over one million pounds changed hands with top price of 20½ cents. The National Wool Corporation has received the balance which amounts to about four million pounds. These shipments to the cooperative concern have included a large tonnage which was handled through a number of the established wool warehouses. About one-half million dollars has been put out by the National Corporation as pre-shearing advances, with \$1.00 per head as the rate on twelve-months' wool, and 50 cents per fleece on eight-months' clips. The releasing of these amounts of money has been a great aid to the range industry, and greatly enhances the standing of the Corporation in these sections as a sound, practical much-needed institution.

Texas wool growers and stockmen are standing strongly on the policy of protection.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, it was unanimously agreed that every effort should be made when needed to resist any attempt to lower the present import duties upon foreign wool and wool fabrics and wool products.

The Honorable John N. Garner whose congressional district comprises the sheep and goat country, and who is the hopeful aspirant to the Speakership of the House in the 72nd Congress, recently was reported here as having said that "the gossip in the wool trade that my party is in favor of abolition of the Federal Farm Board is false. Our position is well known to be one of supporting of reasonable legislation for the betterment of agriculture and livestock raising."

Sam Ashburn.

The Federal Program of Wild-Life Control

An Address by Paul G. Redington, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey,
United States Department of Agriculture, Before the National
Wool Growers Association, Colorado Springs, Colo.,
December 11, 1930

THIS is the first opportunity I have had since becoming Chief of the Biological Survey to meet with you at one of your annual gatherings, although during my long connection with the Forest Service, extending over twenty-three years, I had the pleasure of discussing with many of you, officially as well as personally, matters pertaining to grazing and forestry. It is now my privilege to address you on matters pertaining to the administration of the wild life of our nation, with particular reference to predatory-animal and rodent control. I shall endeavor to give you a brief picture of the status of our cooperative work in such control, so that you may be informed of our problems, our aims, and something of the controversy that under the leadership of the Biological Survey have been going on for fifteen years, based on the paid-hunter system rather than on bounties. Even with inadequate financial support, which, in many localities at least, has not been sufficient in the past to prevent reinfestation after temporary control has been accomplished, the testimony of stock raisers, farmers, and game administrators in general indicates that the character of the work undertaken has been justified and worth while. The cooperation received by the Survey from states, livestock associations, farmers, and fish and game commissions has been most generous and helpful. Without the contribution of co-operators, amounting this year to more than \$1,500,000 as against a Federal outlay of \$579,000, the results would have been comparatively ineffective.

Aside from the funds used by the Bureau for protection of migratory birds and the establishment of migratory waterfowl refuges, the item for predatory-animal and rodent-control work is the largest of our annual expenditures. The economic value of this work is appreciated in localities where satisfactory control of pests has been attained. Excepting possibly the regulatory work concerned with the hunting of migratory birds, the control activities are subject to more comment, favorable or otherwise, than any other function we perform.

Increasing interest in wild-life conservation generally is making it every year more evident that wild-life administrators—Federal, state, and local—must ever be on the alert for the welfare of the species under their guardianship. With all proper regard for economic considerations they must be true to the trust imposed upon them, and perform their duty fearlessly and without favor. Control measures, however, must be and have been taken when dictated by a careful investigation and consideration of all the factors involved and of all the results that are likely to follow.

A reading of the history of the development of our great country rather clearly shows that these forms of wild life that are considered inimical to man and his works have been subjected to some measure of control. In certain regions this has exterminated species and in others it has held their numbers down. With few exceptions mountain lions and wolves no longer are to be

found in the territory east of the Mississippi. The gray wolf, or lobo, has largely disappeared from the West. The coyote is still present in considerable numbers in the western states, and in Minnesota and Wisconsin. It has also been found in Alabama, and in New York State, probably introduced as



PAUL G. REDINGTON
Chief of U. S. Biological Survey

pups from the West by tourists. Though not known in Alaska prior to 1896, this predator is now in that territory in large numbers, and preys heavily on the young of game animals, on foxes, and on migratory birds. It is also found in considerable numbers in the Dominion of Canada, where organized operations on an extended scale are not carried on. Also, it still inhabits Mexico, where at the present time no organized control is known to be undertaken.

The coyote is a prolific breeder, as canny or wily an animal as ever walked on four feet, and adapts itself to any change of habitat that will assure it food. It is known to be a carrier of the dread rabies germ, and only recently it has been verified that by its bite it has transmitted to human beings the germ of the debilitating malady known as tularemia.

Next after the mountain lion, the wolf, and the coyote, the most important of the larger predators is the bobcat. This animal is found in greater or lesser numbers generally throughout the United States, particularly in the West. Because of the fur value of their pelts, both the coyote and the bobcat have been taken in large numbers by trappers in recent years.

To most people the idea of extermination of any species of animal or bird is distasteful, indeed. Some of those who are taking issue with our control operations indicate their aversion to the alleged extermination of the coyote and the bobcat, particularly through the methods we are employing. I have stated many times that we are not engaged in extermination campaigns. It is sometimes necessary, because of the great economic losses suffered by farmers and stockmen from noxious rodents, such as the prairie dog, the ground squirrel, and the pocket gopher, to eliminate these pests locally over large areas. But I feel sure that it will never be possible, or considered either practicable or necessary, to eradicate entirely the enormous population of species as prolific as these rodents. Nor is it conceivable that the mountain lion, the coyote, and the bobcat, or even the large wolf, will ever cease to be numbered in the fauna of the North American continent. I am sure of this statement with reference to the coyote, which, as I have already stated, ranges in many sparsely settled areas, where the wilderness is so vast that its call will be wafted to the sky through countless generations to come.

Those who condemn our control campaigns (and many are very conscientious about this) allege that the coyote is more beneficial to man than detrimental, because they believe that by its feeding habits the animal keeps in check the abundance of noxious rodents. I am informed by naturalists of long experience, including my predecessor, Dr. E. W. Nelson, that plagues of rodents were in evidence long before man had undertaken organized and intensive control campaigns against the larger predators.

Our field men have analyzed the contents of more than 70,000 coyote stomachs taken over a period of ten years in the western states. Our findings as to the food habits of the coyote are not widely different from those obtained by other investigators. These findings show that the aggregate content comprising remains of domestic livestock, poultry, and wild game is greater than any other single item.

It has been requested by some naturalists that we have more scientific and critical examination made of the stomach contents of coyotes by those members of the Bureau who are experts in this line of work. This we propose to do, and our field men have been directed to send in stomachs for laboratory analyses.

By some people it is alleged that our distribution of poison, intended to take coyotes, has brought destruction to a large number of other animals, particularly the skunk, the badger, and the kit fox. The assertions have appeared also in certain periodicals that our poison baits were carelessly placed by underpaid and oft-times irresponsible hunters.

We have also been accused by trappers of indiscriminately broadcasting poison baits and thereby killing thousands of fur-bearing animals. In following up and investigating the various charges made we find that the whole truth in the case has seldom been

presented by the accuser, and that many of the charges have no foundation in fact.

One of the first things I did after coming to the Biological Survey was to send out a general order to field men engaged in control operations, giving in detail uniform safeguards that they should observe in the distribution of poison. I also called together all of our field men engaged in control work at Ogden, Utah, in 1928, and in that conference a uniform policy in reference to the use of poison was adopted.

Despite all this, and in the face of the knowledge we have in our possession of the character and conscientious attention to duty of our hunters, it has been arranged for five of our own experienced naturalists to make a through investigation of just what animals are being killed on our trap and poison lines in the western and northwestern states, including Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas. These men are now actively at work in these states, and four of them are traveling with observers assigned by the predatory animal committee of the American Society of Mammalogists. If there is unnecessary destruction of animals of economic worth, we certainly wish to be informed of it, in order that we may change our practices where necessary. With this joint survey now in progress, and with a start made to analyze more critically the stomach contents of the coyote, especially, it is felt that we have met in a fair spirit the suggestions and wishes of those who have been criticizing our control work and the methods pursued.

Last spring our field leaders were asked to give a conservative estimate of the number of private individuals who used poison in their trapping and predatory-animal control activities. The returns indicated that more than 8,000 persons in the western states were placing out poison, probably with little provision in most cases for safeguarding its distribution. Compare this number, please, with the average of the 300 trained men working under the direction of our leaders during four and one-half months' season. These men for less than a five-month period are engaged in setting out poison stations in limited areas in the western states, and they use every possible safeguard, even to the extent of recording the actual count of baits put out at the beginning of the season and those collected and destroyed after the control job has been effected. Compared with the total number thus working with poisons, the representation of the Biological Survey is limited indeed.

Cases are numerous where the private individual surreptitiously using poison has laid on our organization the blame for indiscriminate poisoning. Stealing of traps is frequent, as is the bootlegging of our poison baits, and the stealing of our skins. We have also been subjected to the most exasperating interference on the part of those opposed to our operations, such, for example, as the robbing of hunters' camps, and ruining our trap and poison sets by pouring on them such materials as kerosene and creosote.

I am very strongly of the opinion that while unquestionably our men at times do take a limited number of animals other than the large predators on the trap and poison

lines, the increasing scarcity of fur returns from many states is due not so much to this occasional and accidental destruction as to the heavy overtrapping by those who are engaged commercially in this business. This is particularly the case when pelt values are high. The states are in position to curb overtrapping by legislation that would license trappers; prohibit the taking of unprime pelts; place a limit on the take, and require an annual report of the numbers of the various species secured. Some countries in seeking to attain the same ends, allocate definite districts to trappers.

It is a distasteful job to deal with poisons. Yet these are useful when handled under strict safeguards. If the use of poison were eliminated altogether, the cost of taking coyotes and other predators that are injurious to domestic stock and to game animals would be greatly increased and the work of control correspondingly handicapped and the lessening of depredations delayed.

Many of the agricultural and stock-raising interests apparently overlook the true value of rodent control. Experiments conducted in Arizona over a period of fourteen years have shown that the prairie dog in some places destroys from 25 to 80 per cent of the available forage that might otherwise be utilized for producing beef and mutton, not to mention the loss in feed for such of the forms of wild life that we love to see, as the deer. It is estimated that on the national forests alone 8,000,000 acres are so badly infested by rodents as to call for organized measures of control. Past results of elimination of rodents on grazing areas demonstrate that an extension of work to larger areas on the national forests, the public domain, and the Indian reservations, as well as on many private holdings, would inure greatly to the benefit of the livestock producers, by giving them a greater supply of forage grass per unit of area.

As you are probably aware, Congress asked us to give to it a long-term plan of predatory-animal control. This was done, and a 10-year program was drawn up, approved by the then Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Jardine, transmitted by him to both Houses of Congress, and printed by the House of Representatives as House Document No. 496. In February, 1930, a bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Leavitt of Montana, and designated as H. R. 9599. This called for an authorization to put the 10-year program into effect. A companion bill, Senate bill 3483, was introduced by Senator Norbeck of South Dakota. These measures were approved by Secretary Hyde for the Department of Agriculture and were not opposed by the Bureau of the Budget.

A hearing on the Leavitt bill was held by the House Committee on Agriculture last winter, and those opposing the legislation were given opportunity to present their views, along with those of persons favoring its passage. A hearing was also held later before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, at which Mr. W. P. Wing of California, acting for this association, presented the case of the sheepmen. The bills in question have not as yet been reported out from either committee.

What the future holds in store in respect to this legislation can not be foretold. It is certain, however, that because of inadequacy of our present funds, it is not possible to put either predatory-animal or rodent-control plans into operation in many regions where there appears to be a crying need for the work. From these untouched areas

reinfestation rapidly takes place on adjacent worked-over territory, nullifying in great measure the control work previously done there.

I understand that one of our critics recently placed before the wool growers of California his program for the future handling of the predatory-animal control work. Whether it is a constructive plan of action or not is for you to judge. We of the Survey welcome constructive criticism and practical suggestions from every source, if their adoption would eliminate the controversial points that have been aired so thoroughly and widely in the past few years.

Finally, I am of the opinion, after traveling widely in the West for many years and meeting many stock growers, farmers, and sportsmen, that we are performing a service that is helpful though we can not under the existing program give service to many who are in need of it; I am also convinced that this is a service of economic worth, real farm relief, if you please, for those engaged in crop production and the raising of sheep, goats, cattle, and poultry, and is also an aid to all engaged in game administration, for the coyote and his ilk do not hesitate to bring down the game animals and rob the nests of such ground nesting game birds as the grouse, the sage hen, and the ptarmigan as well as of wild ducks. I am convinced that we have not in our employ any large number of irresponsible agents, that we are doing our best to safeguard our poison work, and that we are using the funds available to us without waste. And, lastly, I feel that we are meeting our critics more than half way in an investigational program that may guide us more clearly in the future charting of our course.

The aid given us by the wool growers in the past is genuinely appreciated, and we hope and expect to count upon a continuance of your cooperation.

"INSTITUTION" FOOD MARKET

"One-fourth of all the food manufactured and sold in the United States is consumed in the so-called institution markets, made up of restaurants, hotels and other public institutions, according to a survey made by General Foods. Ten years ago this market absorbed but 10 to 15 per cent of the total food production. There are more than 7,000 hospitals in the country which require \$190,000,000 worth of food annually; 17,000,000,000 meals are eaten every year in more than 100,000 restaurants, while more than 15,000 school cafeterias are serving about 6,000,000 meals a day."—*The New York Times*.

THE FRONT COVER

FOR the attractive picture used on the cover this month, the National Wool Grower is indebted to M. S. Benedict, Forest Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest, Hailey, Idaho.

THE OREGON CONVENTION

THE annual meeting of Oregon wool growers was, this year, moved up to the dates of November 14 and 15, and was held at the city of Burns. This innovation in the time and place of the convention was intended to afford a better opportunity to the sheep owners of the central and southern sections of the state to meet with those from eastern Oregon who have heretofore been most prominent in the association work.

The result was a gratifying response and an improvement of the status and membership of the association which will enable it to be much more representative and effective in future years. President Mahoney's address was a very constructive and business-like review of wool growers' affairs. He declined reelection, and by unanimous vote, Mr. Fred A. Phillips of Baker City was chosen as president. Mr. Phillips is one of the best-known stockmen of the state and has been active in many of the organized movements for improving conditions of farmers and stockmen. The association's leaders for the next year, aside from Mr. Phillips, are as follows: first vice-president, Ernest Johnson, Wallowa; second vice-president, J. G. Barratt, Heppner; third vice-president, S. E. Miller, Union.

The program included a general discussion of the work and plans of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and its member associations, with the introductory remarks being delivered by Mr. Matt Staff of Boston, and Mr. Dan O'Loughlin of Salt Lake City, both of whom are associated with Draper & Company, the selling agents of the National Corporation. Conditions in the livestock industry, hopeful signs, and methods of effecting readjustment, were presented by Herman Oliver and H. A. Lindgren. National Forest grazing conditions, problems, and driveway matters were presented by W. L. Dutton of the Portland office of the United States Forest Service, and by the supervisors of the seven principal forests located in Oregon. W. E. Williams of Portland discussed wool grower finances, and H. G. Avery told of notable developments in the co-

operative marketing of lambs from eastern Oregon counties. The value and need of organization was shown in the remarks of Nelson B. Higgs. Vice President J. G. Barratt addressed himself to the subject, "Are We Making Progress in Predatory



FRED PHILLIPS
President of the Oregon Wool
Growers Association

Animal Control." Active interest was shown in the public lands question, especially in view of the report that the President's special commission appointed to study and report upon the public domain is expected to report early in January.

The position of Oregon wool growers was defined in the following resolution adopted by the convention:

Whereas the President's Public Domain Committee is now in session and will soon make its recommendations for action by Congress; and

Whereas the stockmen of the west are most vitally concerned in these recommendations and in what happens to the public domain lands;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the Oregon Wool Growers' Association in convention assembled at Burns, Oregon, November 14 and 15, 1930, do express and recommend for the most earnest consideration of Congress the following suggestions:

1. The only lands now remaining for settlement are those which have been passed over many times by settlers as not fit for agricultural purposes; therefore all such

lands should be now withdrawn from homestead settlement pending action by Congress on the whole question.

2. The existing condition of the public lands, which is admittedly unsatisfactory, is primarily the result of failure on the part of the Federal Government to conserve and protect the forage resources thereon in the interest of all the people, therefore we believe that it is the responsibility and duty of the Federal Government to rehabilitate and improve these lands through such management and such improvements as may be necessary.

3. That during the time when the rehabilitation and improvement work is being carried on, the Federal Government should provide for and place the definite responsibility upon some existing agency of the Federal Government to do this work.

4. That we prefer that that agency be the U. S. Forest Service because we are familiar with its practices and policies and believe that more can be accomplished with less friction, disturbance or cost than if any other agency is selected. Provided, however, that the Forest Service is directed and required to apply the same general principles of cooperative range management as are now followed on the National Forests.

5. That regardless of what agency is selected we believe and strongly recommend that the fees or rentals that may be charged will accurately reflect the present impoverished condition of the public lands and otherwise to be as low as is consistent with good administration, and further we favor provision being made for the annual diversion of a portion of the said fees or rentals for use in improving the range and also as a payment to the respective counties in lieu of taxes to in part compensate for the expense of enforcement of civil and police laws on said lands.

6. That we believe that private ownership is the ultimate and desirable destiny of much of the area in question, therefore provision should now be made for eventual purchase by adjacent, resident, tax-paying owners who have established priority in the use of said lands, and provided further that said purchases shall be made under long-time contracts at at prices that will not exceed the values of the land for grazing purposes.

Be It Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Van Petten, representative from Oregon on the Public Lands Committee and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

(Signed) F. A. Phillips, Frank Kueny, J. R. Jenkins, L. C. Johnson, David T. Jones, E. N. Kavanagh.

Other resolutions included (1) the request for a 50 per cent reduction in fees for grazing livestock on the national forests; (2) opposition to the admission of new grazing permittees in the national forest; (3) approval of legislation for the protection of beaver; (4) commendation of the officers of the Forest Service; (5) request for state appropriations for use in the study of sheep diseases at the

Oregon Experiment Station; (6) instruction to officers for appointment of committee to confer with proper parties regarding reductions in commission charges and in charges for feeding sheep in transit; (7) endorsement of the ten-year

predatory animal program; and thanks to Oregon officers of the United States Biological Survey.

H. B. Duff of Portland offered a donation of \$500.00 for support of the work of the Women's Auxiliary of the state as-

sociation, which amount was equalled by fourteen subscriptions received from the floor of the convention. It was understood that the ladies' activities will relate chiefly to bringing about an increased use of lamb and wool.

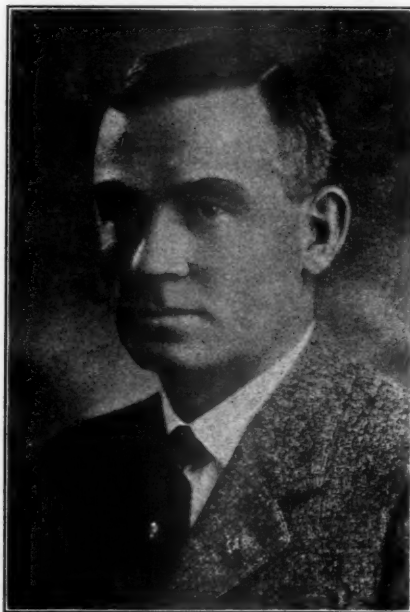
THE CALIFORNIA CONVENTION

THE twenty-second convention of the California Wool Growers Association was held at San Francisco, November 12 and 13. There was a large attendance of wool growers from all parts of the state. During the weeks previous to the convention, meetings had been held by the eleven branch associations. At these meetings, there had been discussion and expression on timely questions affecting the business and the state organization, resulting in active and intelligent discussion by the combined representation in the state when they gathered at San Francisco.

A. T. Spencer of Woodland was elected president, with Douglas H. Prior of Blocksburg as vice-president, W. P. Wing being continued as secretary. The executive board comprises, in addition to the officers, the presidents of the eleven branch associations, one director from each of seventeen counties, and three directors at large. The association's activities and projected work, as well as its expression of policy on various matters, were formulated in ten special committees, each having membership of from six to fifteen individuals. The committee on lamb marketing and lamb advertising asked that the per car collection on livestock at the various markets for the support of the National Livestock and Meat Board should be increased from 25 cents to 50 cents. The same committee approved a contribution of \$15,000 from California wool growers to the national lamb promotion program being fostered through the National Wool Growers Association.

The report of the committee on public lands and forests favored transfer of the public domain for administration by the Forest Service and opposed further homesteading of unsuitable lands.

There was emphatic endorsement of necessary Federal appropriations for carrying out the ten-year predatory animal program. The wool marketing com-



A. T. SPENCER
President of the California Wool
Growers Association

mittee endorsed the principle of cooperative marketing and urged the members to have regard for the fact that "the success or failure of the cooperative movement should be judged, not by its achievements during any one year, but by its activities over a period of four or five years."

A special committee on sheep shearing recommended rates for the coming season at 8 cents per head in the Coast district, 9 cents per head in the Sacramento Valley, and 10 cents per head in the San Joaquin.

Other resolutions adopted urged and advocated "that all branches of this industry take due cognizance of the field of

relation to the other branches to the end that all cooperate to reduce costs of distribution," commended progressive meat jobbers and retailers for giving publicity to present lamb prices, and in widening the distribution of lamb.

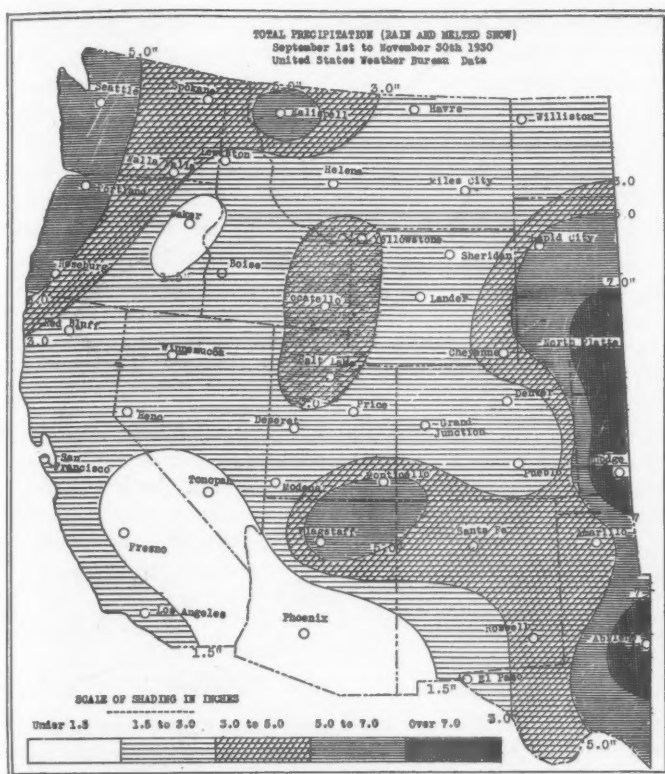
The program was featured by addresses on lamb marketing and advertising, delivered by E. S. Wadsworth, Erle Racey of Dallas, Texas, and E. L. Potter of Oregon. Wool marketing matters were discussed by J. B. Wilson and Matt Staff, for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and by Frank E. Clarke. George T. Willingmyre of the United States Department of Agriculture spoke to the subject "Wear Wool for National Health and Wealth".

The predatory animal question is always active in California and has been especially so during the last year through the criticism from the University of California lodged against the methods employed by the United States Biological Survey. Both parties were invited to fully express themselves before the convention, and the scientists had as their main spokesman Dr. E. Raymond Hall, Assistant Professor of Economic Vertebrate Zoology.

President Frank J. Hagenbarth spoke with principal reference to the status and standing of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and the national plan for financing the work of promoting lamb consumption.

The officers' reports of the present work of the association and the active interest manifested by all those present, in next year's program, testified strongly to the high regard in which California wool growers hold their organization and their determination to make it stronger and still more useful in serving their interests within the state and through cooperation with other states in national undertakings.

THE SEASON'S RAINFALL



RANGE MOISTURE CONDITIONS

PRECIPITATION has been spotty over the western range country in the past three months, the excesses and deficiencies being unevenly distributed. In general the greatest and most extensive deficiencies occurred in Washington, Oregon and California, the major parts of the rest of the West having precipitation near or above normal. The deficiencies were rather decided in the western counties of Washington, Oregon and northern California; and more or less important deficiencies for this period occurred in northern Idaho, southern Nevada, southern Arizona, southeastern New Mexico, far western Texas, the western portions of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, and in northeastern Wyoming. However, even in the more drouthy sections conditions are not grave, as this is not the time of year when the lack of moisture greatly affects growing forage, and desert range moisture was supplied about as required during November in the western states needing it. The tabulation of six months' precipitation shows the prevalence of a sustained drouth in practically the same territory which experienced the drouth in the last three months, more notably in the Pacific States, the southern parts of Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, western parts of Idaho and Texas, eastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming. However, Utah, most of Wyoming, eastern Idaho, western Colorado and northern Arizona have been well supplied with moisture this season.

EXCESS AND DEFICIENCY OF MOISTURE AT VARIOUS POINTS

Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges during September, October and November, 1930, with departures from normal for three months and six months.

	Total Amount Three Months	Three Months' Excess or Deficiency	Six Months' Excess or Deficiency
Washington—			
Seattle	5.61	—4.03	—4.90
Spokane	3.30	—0.86	—1.36
Walla Walla	3.97	—0.53	—1.79
Oregon—			
Portland	6.78	—4.42	—6.44
Baker City	1.38	—1.32	—1.66
Roseburg	5.76	—2.78	—4.06
California—			
Red Bluff	2.10	—3.00	—3.55
San Francisco	2.55	—1.37	—1.58
Fresno	1.21	—0.50	—0.60
Los Angeles	1.82	—0.23	—0.34
Nevada—			
Winnemucca	2.60	+0.89	+0.24
Reno	2.29	+1.03	+0.75
Tonopah	0.25	—0.91	—0.36
Arizona—			
Phoenix	1.18	—0.74	—1.13
Flagstaff	5.28	+0.97	+2.89
New Mexico—			
Santa Fe	3.65	+0.34	+1.28
Roswell	3.74	—0.64	—2.48
Texas—			
Amarillo	3.10	—1.78	—2.04
Abilene	12.43	+5.88	+1.32
El Paso	1.53	—1.02	—2.14
Montana—			
Helena	2.80	—0.08	—2.56
Kalispell	6.77	+3.12	+2.86
Havre	2.67	+0.12	+3.08
Miles City	212	—0.39	—1.90
Williston, N. D.	1.92	—0.61	—2.35
Idaho—			
Lewiston	2.60	—1.24	—2.79
Pocatello	3.79	+0.93	+3.54
Boise	2.82	—0.23	—0.60
Utah—			
Deseret	2.81	+0.32	+1.86
Logan	6.38	+2.37	+3.93
Price	2.69	+0.08	+2.27
Salt Lake	4.89	+1.12	+1.99
Modena	2.53	+0.42	+1.84
Monticello	5.17	+0.36	+0.65
Wyoming—			
Yellowstone	4.86	+0.91	+2.62
Sheridan	2.21	—0.76	—1.98
Lander	2.47	—0.41	—3.56
Cheyenne	3.60	+0.92	+3.65
Rapid City	5.11	+2.48	+0.90
No. Platte Nebr.	7.60	+4.71	+2.74
Colorado—			
Denver	1.80	—0.79	—1.31
Pueblo	2.04	+0.27	+2.71
Grand Junction	2.34	—0.19	—0.12
Dodge City Kas.	8.71	+4.78	+0.97

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

THE notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of November.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Warm, dry, sunny weather was the rule till the middle of the month, when a general snowfall occurred, followed by some pretty cold weather. The snow was heaviest in the southern portion, being patchy elsewhere. Later the more northern counties received snow, though some of the range remained open. There was a considerable amount of suffering and shrinkage among livestock, though not so many losses.

MONTANA

An average winter has been recorded so far, with some good snows, which disappeared in a short time, and some cold snaps, which did not long endure. Livestock have continued to range in the open in most cases, and are doing fairly well. Feeding has been done locally, and the ground is partly covered with snow, which is crusted in the western section.

Miles City

Splendid weather here (December 13); very little snow and not too cold. Sheep are in excellent condition where they can get ample feed. Conditions in western

North Dakota are also good. There is very little snow west of Dickinson.

There is very little dealing in sheep at this time.

Linn L. Givler.

Augusta

The sheep business the past season has been rather discouraging to say the least. Most of our lambs went out on feeder contracts, which vary considerably. My personal opinion is that most of the contracts have been just a little too hard on the grower. Yet there is absolutely nothing quite so hard as shipping lambs to inexperienced and irresponsible feeders. I feel that every grower who has irrigated ranches and grain possibilities should reduce the number of ewes bred and feed all lambs for March and April marketing. We cannot all do this, but something must be done to reduce the number of lambs produced. However, as a great many are bound to quit when production ceases to be profitable, numbers will probably be greatly reduced in the near future.

The ram market was none too good, but most of the breeders have cleaned up pretty well.

Just now (December 5) we are having fine weather; the last two weeks of November brought us some very rough weather, however. Winter range feed is short in my section. Stacked alfalfa is \$10 a ton.

Five to six dollars has recently been paid for yearling crossbred ewes, and from \$3.50 to \$4 for ewes of mixed ages. About the same number of ewes are being bred around here.

Herders are getting \$50 a month and campenders, \$35.

Think coyotes are increasing and believe that the payment of bounties brings the greatest results in getting rid of them.

J. H. Carmichael.

Conrad

Sheep are looking good, considering the snow we have had. Most of the ewe lambs were held for breeding purposes

in this part of the country. The wether lambs were sold from 4½ to 5½ cents a pound, but quite a few lambs are being fed right here and will be shipped to market between December 1 and February 1.

Crossbred yearling ewes have been changing hands at \$5 to \$6 a head; fine-wooled yearlings have sold at \$5; and mixed ages at \$4. We are breeding about 10 per cent more ewes this season.

We have had lots of snow here, which has made the ranges very poor for grazing. Most of the hay raised around here is selling at \$12 a ton.

Wages for herders are from \$40 to \$50 a month; campenders get \$50.

If borrowed through the Intermediate Credit Bank we can get loans on our stock for twelve months at 6½ per cent.

Coyotes are decreasing under the work of the Biological Survey.

Frank Burnett.

OREGON

The weather was mostly favorable for livestock though too cold part of the time. Pasture feeds and forage in general were available in ample amounts, and livestock were doing well with little supplemental feed. During the closing week, rains were copious in western sections, and some snow fell in eastern portions. Foggy weather was general in the western sections.

Tygh Valley

It was very dry here until about the middle of November, when we had a few inches of snow and enough rain to start the grass. Since then the weather has been quite mild for this time of the year and if it continues prospects for feed on the winter range are fair.

One band of 3500 ewe lambs is reported as having been bought at 7 cents. Few deals in ewes have been transacted and I believe about the usual number were bred this fall.

We are paying herders \$50 and \$60 a month, with perhaps a few of the old herders still getting \$75.

Alfalfa in the stack is worth \$15 and wheat hay about \$14. We have predatory

animal control here and coyotes in this immediate vicinity seem to be decreasing. However, a great many sheepmen farther out are in favor of the bounty system.

Rose Dahl.

IDAHO

Normal weather prevailed the first two weeks, when a general snow storm occurred over the southeastern and mountainous sections, and the weather became abnormally cold, with considerable fog in the southeast. Conditions of snow cover and cold were not so severe in the southwest, and it was much milder, with more precipitation in the panhandle section. Livestock continued on full feed, but were largely doing well, though some feed supplies were called forth unusually early, in case of a prolonged winter.

Hazelton

Weather conditions were normal until about October 20; since then it has been very cold. Range feed is poor now (December 11).

Santiago Alastra.

Grangeville

We have been having ideal weather; ample moisture and no snow on winter ranges. Feed conditions on the range are excellent as a result. All sheepmen are well fixed for hay and none is changing hands.

About the same number of ewes are being bred this season as a year ago. No ewes are changing hands at present.

Herdsmen are getting \$40 to \$60 a month; camp tenders, \$50.

In spite of control efforts by poisoning and trapping, coyotes are getting more numerous here.

C. D. B.

WASHINGTON

This was a fairly favorable month for livestock, and all animals are doing well. There was much fog in western counties during the last two weeks, with snow cover over most pasture lands. The snow cover also remains on most eastern fields. Wheat is largely covered, and the ground not frozen, though open spots are frozen.

Pullman

The range county in Washington has been unfortunate in being exceptionally dry during the spring and summer last year, so that the winter feed is just fair. In eastern Washington, as far west as Ritzville, moisture conditions have been such that the range feed in this scab rock country has been very good this fall. In the country around Sprague, I have never seen the range feed so green in early November. Most of it is cheat grass, and there is some bunch grass.

At present the area east of Ritzville is largely covered with from one to two inches of snow. Here in the extreme eastern border, the stubble will have from one to six inches of snow covering it. The weather has not been cold, and the ground is not frozen. The temperature has been just a little below freezing in eastern Washington.

In the Yakima Valley, many of the sheep are just moving from the pastures on to winter ranges. Care will have to be taken at this time, not to let the ewes run down in condition, as the winter range feed does not seem to be as good as usual.

H. H.

Starbuck

The log of November weather is: a couple of good rains, heavy fog for several days, no snow, good grass-growing weather. The winter range is the best we have had in four years.

About the same number of ewes are being bred. A few sales of fine-wooled yearlings have been made at prices ranging from \$7 to \$8; ewes of mixed ages have been sold all the way from \$1.50 to \$4 a head.

Coyotes are on the increase, due, I believe, to the fact that the government trappers have too much territory to cover. Better results would be obtained if trapping by men outside of the government employ were encouraged.

We can buy alfalfa hay in the stack at from \$8 to \$10 a ton and other hay at \$10 to \$12.

Loans on live stock draw 8 per cent interest and usually run for twelve months.

A. Trudgeon.

NEVADA

Seasonal weather, favorable for livestock, prevailed early in the month, but after the snowfalls of the middle days of the month, it became abnormally cold, with considerable foggy weather, with frost on the forage, especially in the northern and eastern portions. Most sheep are now on winter range, and all livestock are doing fairly well, though cattle are consuming considerable feed.

Ely

There was a very fine general storm early in October, followed by clear weather. The winter ranges are better than for many years.

Breeding bands are about the same size as in 1929; more ewe lambs were held back by breeders this fall on account of the poor market prices.

Money can be obtained on live stock for three months at 10 per cent.

C. A. B.

UTAH

Moderately heavy snowfall generally over the state occurred about the middle of the month, after which time skies have been clear, but with more or less fog in the air, and temperatures have remained unusually low. This condition has resulted in much frost on the herbage, and caused more or less sore mouth among sheep. Cattle have all been put on feed on account of the snow cover and cold weather, and have taken large amounts of hay and grain. A slight shrinkage was reported in places, nevertheless.

Dragon

Fall rains were too light to make much late feed and winter ranges are poor. During November we had one good snow, about ten inches.

Very few transactions in ewes have occurred; the sales that have been made were \$8 for yearling crossbreds, \$7 for fine-wools, and \$6 to \$7 for mixed ages.

Alfalfa hay can be purchased at \$8 in the stack; other hay is quoted at \$10.

Coyotes are holding their own. I think the best way to get rid of them is to poison them. I have killed twenty-three right around my herd that way during

the past year and undoubtedly there were many more that got the poison that I did not see. I did not lose one lamb during lambing time last May.

Most men are paying their herders and campenders \$60 a month.

C. A. Bathhurst.

COLORADO

Droughty weather held sheep off the western deserts until the middle of the month, when a general fall of snow occurred over the state. This afforded access to all the range territory, but it was followed by more snow, and by cold, windy weather in the east and southwest, resulting in considerable losses and shrinkages of livestock. Livestock have returned temporarily at least to the southern ranges, though considerable feeding is being done everywhere. Sheep are doing well on western ranges.

Aspen

We have had one snow storm; otherwise the weather has been ideal (December 3). There is no winter range in this vicinity, but there is a plentiful supply of feed for our sheep. In the stack, alfalfa hay can be had at \$6 to \$6.50 a ton; other hay is selling at \$7 a ton.

Very few sales of breeding ewes have been made around here. Some crossbred yearlings, also some ewes of mixed ages, have moved at \$7 to \$8.

Coyotes are on the increase here; I believe the best way to get rid of them is by the placing of poisoned baits.

Wages for herders and campenders are \$65 a month.

Harry A. Brown.

NEW MEXICO

Most of the month was fine for livestock, being mild, or not unseasonably cold, and without stormy weather of consequence. But after the middle of the month there were rains or snows in the western and northern portions, which furnished moisture for the range. Deep snows in the northern mountains caused temporary suffering, and a few losses among livestock, but this condition was not of long duration.

Gran Quivira

Except for a few days, we have had fair and moderate weather during November. About the twentieth of the month

we had about five inches of snow. Generally ranges are good; in some sections, however, they are not up to normal.

I do not know of but one grower who will breed fewer ewes this fall. There has been one sale of crossbred yearling ewes at \$6, but that is the only recent transaction in breeding ewes.

Eight per cent is the usual interest charge on money loaned on sheep and cattle, but in some instances 10 per cent is the rate. The loans usually run from three to six months.

I would like to see some action taken which would bring the dressed carcass price of lamb more in line with the price on foot. Leg of lambs is 25 cents wholesale in El Paso, Texas.

W. A. Colt, Jr.

CALIFORNIA

Seasonal weather prevailed without much rain until the middle of the month, when general showers occurred, with some snow in the mountains, benefiting pastures and ranges. Forage and field feed has been abundant and livestock are all in good condition. Ranges were continuing to improve during the closing days of the month.

Santa Ynez

Fair and moderate weather prevailed during November. We have had about two inches of rain to date (December 13) and if rains continue, feed will be very good.

No sales of breeding ewes have been reported recently.

In this section sheepmen are paying \$12 a ton for alfalfa hay in the stack; \$12 to \$14 for other hay.

Troubles with coyotes are decreasing here; poisoning and trapping have proven to be very effective in controlling this pest around here.

Sixty dollars is the usual rate of pay for herders and campenders here.

Interest on livestock loans is six per cent; loans are usually made for three months.

E. M. Arvil.

Biggs

I am lambing now in rice stubble, alternating every two days with standing red milo corn. I know of no one else

who has tried rice stubble. The ewes are fat and have plenty of milk and to date there has been no loss, after a forty-day feeding period.

It has been dry and warm here and feed conditions are poor. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$18 a ton.

Crossbred yearling ewes have changed hands recently at \$9 to \$10 a head and some of mixed ages at \$5 to \$8.50.

Herders are getting from \$50 to \$60 a month.

Good control work is being carried on in this section and coyotes are decreasing. I think the most effective way to handle this problem is through a combination of government trapping and the payment of bounties.

We can borrow money on our stock here for twelve months at 6¼ per cent.

N. E. Askew.

ARIZONA

Clear warm weather prevailed the first two weeks, followed by a general rainy period with snow in the higher sections, though with continued moderate temperatures. Livestock have moved from some of the snow covered country, but as a rule they have ample forage, and are doing fairly well. Moisture supplies are largely ample on winter range areas.

WESTERN TEXAS

Light to moderate rains occurred rather generally over the region, affording plenty of moisture in streams and watering places, and maintaining a fairly good condition of the forage. The snows which fell in the panhandle section did not remain long on the ground. Livestock are reported to be in fair to good condition.

Mertzon

November brought us an abundance of moisture and nice warm weather; so feed prospects are excellent.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes have recently been purchased at \$5 and \$6 a head; some of mixed ages going at \$2 to \$6. Most of the men are breeding about the same number of ewes this fall.

Livestock loans are usually made for six months, although some run as long as twelve, with the prevailing interest rate, 8 per cent.

W. M. Noelke.

SHEEP AND WOOL AT THE INTERNATIONAL

Continued improvement in all classes marked the sheep and wool sections of this year's International Livestock Exposition, held at Chicago, November 29 to December 6.

FAT SHEEP

From a western standpoint, there was surprising lack of entries in the carload classes of western lambs, shown as Class 161. This plainly is due to the lateness of the show and the inability of range men to hold and prepare lambs for the December dates. The awards in the carlot classes of western lambs went mainly to central state feeders exhibiting lambs purchased last fall for feeding out.

In accordance with what has become a prevailing custom, the honor award for the grand champion single wether went to a Southdown yearling, this one exhibited by Purdue University. The McEwen flock of Ontario, Canada, again won the grand champion carlot award with purebred Southdowns weighing 81 pounds and selling in the auction at 21 cents per pound. R. S. Matheson who had also judged these lambs at the Toronto show the week previous, was enthusiastic over their quality and apparently was ready to bid up higher if his competition had been more active.

Carload Lots of Lambs

Judge: R. S. Matheson, Chicago.

Class 158—Native Lambs (9 shown): (1) Robert McEwen, London, Ont. Can.; (2-3) C. J. Brodie, Stouffville, Ont. Can.; (4) Chase Brothers, Willow Lake, S. D.; (5) North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

Class 161—Range Lambs (4 shown): (1) Marshall Bros., Belvidere, Ill.; (2) R. S. Wilson, Burlington, Wis.; (3) R. J. Rich, Washington, Ill.; (4) R. S. Wilson, Burlington, Wis.

Class 162—Carload Grade Lambs from Range Ewes (4 shown): (1) University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; (2) Chase Bros., Willow Lake, S. D.; (3) W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis.; (4) E. J. Buell, Pipeston, Minn.

Class 163—Champion Carload: Robert McEwen.

Sheep Carcasses

Judge: Robt. Lorimer, Evanston, Ill.

Yearling Carcasses: (1-3) Ohio State University, Columbus, O., on Southdown; (2) University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, on Southdown; (4) Cecil Stobbs, Wheatley, Ont., Can., on Suffolk-Hampshire; (5) M. T. Warwick, Aledo, Ill., on Shropshire.

Lamb Carcasses: (1) University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., on Grade Shropshire; (2-3) Mountain Farm, Bradstreet, Mass., on Southdown; (4) University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., on Southdowns; (5) University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., on Southdown.

Champion Carcass: University of Wisconsin, on Grade Shropshire lamb.

Reserve Champion: Mountain Farm, on Southdown lamb.

The champion carcass was from the grade Shropshire lamb shown by the University of Wisconsin, with an official weight of 93 pounds and dressing yield of 50.5 per cent. This carcass brought 40 cents per pound.



Grand Champion Carload of Fat Lambs at the International. Pure Bred Southdowns, Shown by Robert McEwen, London, Ont., Canada. Weight, 81 Pounds. Sold at 21 Cents Per Pound to Swift and Company.

HAMPSHIRE

Judge: W. F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.

Aged Rams (3 shown): (1) Chase Brothers, Willow Lake, S. D.; (2-3) J. E. Snell & Sons, Shelbyville, Mo.

Yearling Rams (6 shown): (1-2-4) Mt. Haggin Land & Live Stock Co., Anaconda, Mont.; (3) J. C. Penney, White Plains, N. Y.; (5) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Ram Lambs (8 shown): (1-3-4) Mt. Haggin; (2-5) J. C. Penney.

Champion Ram: Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., on yearling.

Reserve Champion: Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., on lamb.

Three Lambs (4 shown): (1-3) Mt. Haggin; (2) J. C. Penney; (4) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Yearling Ewes (7 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3-4-5) J. C. Penney.

Ewe Lambs (14 shown): (1-2-3) Mt. Haggin; (4-5) J. C. Penney.

Champion Ewe: Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., on yearling.

Reserve Champion: Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., on lamb.

Three Ewe Lambs (5 shown): (1) Mt. Haggin; (2) J. C. Penney; (3) Michigan State College; (4) University of Illinois; (5) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Get of Sire (4 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3) J. C. Penney; (4) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Flocks (4 shown): (1) Mt. Haggin; (2) J. C. Penney; (3) Mt. Haggin; (4) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Shepherd's Prizes (3 shown): (1) Robert Allen of Mt. Haggin; (2) Monty Thornton of Michigan State; (3) Frank Klemke of Penney.

RAMBOUILLETS

Judge: Fred Orth, McGuffey, Ohio.

Aged Rams (8 shown): (1) O. J. Blamer & Son, Johnstown, O.; (2) W. A. Lovett, Zanesfield, O.; (3-4-5) King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyo.; (6-7) Arn Bros., Dunkirk, O.; (8) W. A. Lovett, Zanesfield, O.

Yearling Rams (9 shown): (1-7) Arn Bros.; (2-3) King Bros. Co.; (4) University

of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; (5) W. A. Lovett; (6) Ellis Bros., Mexico, Mo.

Ram Lambs (18 shown): (1-2-5) King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyo.; (3-6) Arn Bros.; (4) W. A. Lovett; (7) Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; (8) University of Illinois.

Champion Ram: O. J. Blamer & Son, on aged ram.

Reserve Champion Ram: Arn Bros., on yearling.

Three Ram Lambs (5 shown): (1) King Bros. Co.; (2) Arn Bros.; (3) W. A. Lovett; (4) Ellis Bros.; (5) Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Yearling Ewes (13 shown): (1-7) University of Illinois; (2-5) Arn Bros.; (3-4) King Bros. Co.; (6) W. A. Lovett.

Ewe Lambs (19 shown): (1-2) University of Illinois; (3-6) Arn Bros.; (4) King Bros. Co.; (5) Ellis Bros.; (7) W. A. Lovett.

Champion Ewe: University of Illinois, on Yearling.

Reserve Champion Ewe: University of Illinois, on lamb.

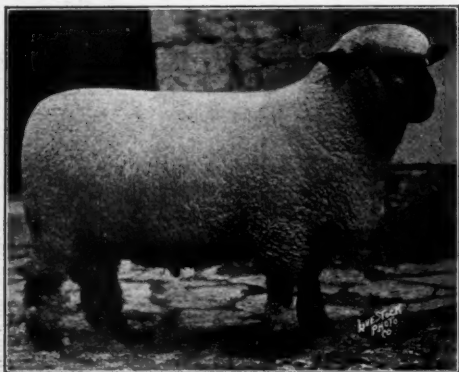
Three Ewe Lambs (6 shown): (1) University of Illinois; (2) Arn Bros.; (3) Ellis Bros.; (4) W. A. Lovett; (5) King Bros.; (6) Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Get of Sire (6 shown): (1) University of Illinois; (2) Arn Bros.; (3-4) King Bros. Co.

Flocks (5 shown): (1) Arn Bros.; (2) University of Illinois; (3) King Bros. Co.; (4) W. A. Lovett; (5) Ellis Bros.

The following comment upon the Rambouillet classes was written by E. M. Moore, the famous Rambouillet breeder whose Michigan flock was prominent in former shows and contributed largely to the foundation of many western state flocks:

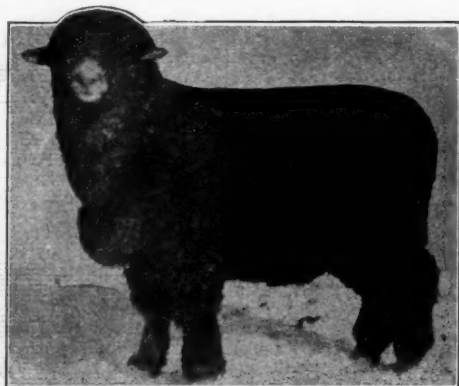
As usual the Rambouillet show was a difficult one to judge. The two types, B and C, were shown regularly through all the classes and it made a mixed problem which was very hard for anybody to solve with satisfaction to the breeders and to the observers.



Yearling Hampshire Ram, Breed Champion at the International. Bred and Shown by Mt. Haggin Land & Live Stock Co., Anaconda, Montana.



Champion "C" Type Rambouillet Ram at the American Royal, Kansas National, Ak-Sar-Ben and Wyoming and Colorado State Fairs. Bred and Shown by King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyoming.



Champion "C" Type Ewe at the American Royal, Kansas National, Ak-Sar-Ben and Wyoming and Colorado State Fairs. Bred and Exhibited by King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyoming.

SOME OF THE 1930



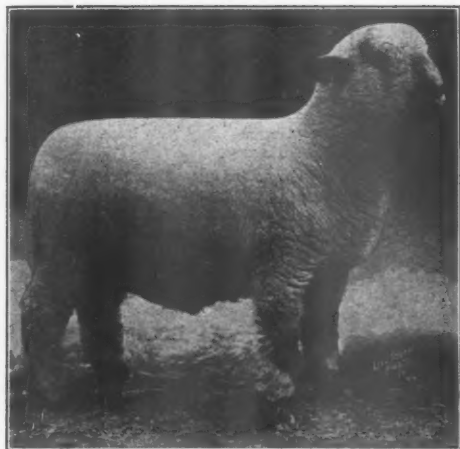
Champion Rambouillet Ewe at the International. Bred and Shown by the University of Illinois. This Ewe Was Also Breed Champion at the Show When Exhibited as a Lamb Last Year.



Reserve Champion Hampshire Ewe at the International. Bred and Shown by Mt. Haggin Land and Live Stock Co. The Champion Ewe of the Show Was the Yearling Ewe from the Same Flock.

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PRIZE WINNERS



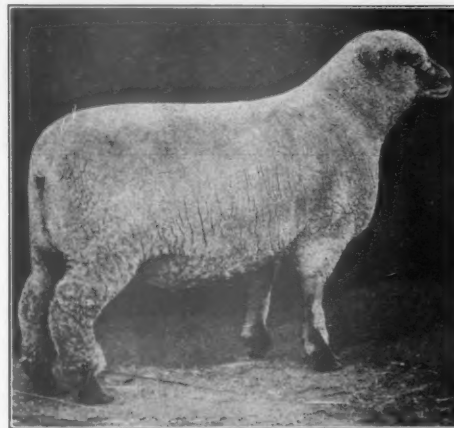
Champion Hampshire Wether at the International. A Lamb Bred and Exhibited by the University of Minnesota.



Grand Champion Wether at the International. A Pure Bred South-down, Bred and Exhibited by Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.



"Madsen's Monarch," Champion Rambouillet at the Pacific International and the Utah State Fair. A Son of "I-Am", Bred and Exhibited by John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.



Grand Champion Wether at the Pacific International. Bred and Exhibited by the University of Idaho, and Sold to Kiddwell & Casswell Commission Co. of North Portland at \$1.25 Per Pound.



"Matchless Jenny," Champion Ewe at the Utah State Fair. Bred and Exhibited by John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.



Grand Champion Fleece at the International Wool Show.
Exhibited by King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

In the two-year-old ram class the two types were very distinct, four strong B's and four pronounced C's. The judge found the first place went to the B type. This ram was heavily fleeced, very dense, well covered and the fleece a fair quality. The second place ram was a light B, extra large, fairly well covered with a fleece altogether too light to tell much about what it really was. The third place was a C type ram owned by King, which had an exceptionally fine silky white fleece. However, the ram had good conformation and seemed to please the eye of the judge and consequently he placed him where he did. The fourth prize ram was another C type ram of a little different type of fleece and one which appealed to me more than the extra white silky fleece of the third prize ram. The remaining rams were placed sort of alternately in so far as type was concerned. Personally, had I been placing the rams myself the fifth place ram, a pronounced B type, owned by King, would have been placed second, if not first.

In the yearling ram classes, we had nine entries. The tendency was to lean towards the C type all the way through. In first place was a B type ram with a good fleece, but rather slack in the back and for that reason it was questionable whether he was entitled to stand so high. The second prize ram was a strong straight-backed light B type ram, shown by King. The fleece was not quite so good in quality as the first prize ram, but the conformation much better and covering fully as good. The third prize ram

was a C type ram owned by King, which was a good representative of that type.

In the ram lamb class there were eighteen entries and they made a fine show, although they were not quite as good in quality as the yearling rams. Too many of them were showing bare legs and rather weak in the head. The first prize ram was a splendid type ram with a well set, dense fleece, rather plain in the head, but with all a good ram. The second ram was quite similar to the first ram and was also shown by King. The third was a choice-fleeced ram lamb, much younger than the second choice in the fleece, but a little shy in covering. He was more of a B type ram than practically any of the others. The fourth ram was another King ram, fine fleeced and with some judges would have been placed higher on that account.

The yearling ewe class brought out twelve entries, nearly all of which were practically C type, there being only three light B's. This class showed more quality than the yearling ram class, but was mixed up with light B's and C's. The first prize Illinois ewe was a splendid C type ewe of fine mutton conformation and excellent covering, with a fleece of fair quality and good density. The second prize shown by Arn was of better quality in fleece, but poor in leg and head covering. The third ewe had fine conformation, but was rather strong in the fleece for a yearling. Fourth went to another King entry, with a fleece that was enough better to have carried her to a higher position.

The ewe lamb class was the sensation of the Rambouillet show. There were nineteen entries with considerable variation in types and ages, some being nearly a year old while others were March and April lambs. There was a marked tendency in the class to be light in covering on the leg but some of them were extra good in the head. There were six which could be called strictly B type lambs, the rest were C's. The first lamb had excellent mutton type, was very well covered both on head and leg with a broad and strong face. In fleece she was not quite so good as the second prize ewe, also shown by Illinois, and a little plainer in type, and in the minds of some of the observers a better ewe than her winning pen mate. The third prize ewe lamb was of the rangy type with a fine fleece of extra good density and plenty of oil. The fourth prize ewe was a C type with a good fleece of medium density, and in the minds of the various observers not nearly as good as one of her B type pen mates which was out of the money.

Once again it seems almost imperative that provision should be made for separate showings of the two classes of Rambouillet sheep, making it more of a just and fair proposition for the men who show in each class. The judge is sadly handicapped with the problem he has to confront in placing B and C type sheep, having in many cases to alternate one with the other and making a botchy looking job of it. To the man in the ringside it doesn't look very intelligent to see first a B and then a C and then a B and then a C line up in the ring for the prizes. It is certainly to be hoped that pressure can be brought to bear upon the management so that a fair deal can be given to the Rambouillet sheep and the exhibitors who exhibit the same in the near future.

Mr. J. H. King of Wyoming, on being asked to make a comment on the Rambouillet show, stated briefly: "It seems very unfortunate with even good rams going begging that in the ram classes we should have to revert back to a type generally accepted as having passed out of date and not in demand for either domestic or export trade."

"The placing of the Illinois yearling ewe and ewe lamb was a splendid exemplification of the dual purpose type that is now in demand. It sets a standard of perfection which we might all well attempt to follow."

WOOL SHOW

Judge: Geo. T. Willingmyre, Washington, D. C.

Market Class, Fine Combing (23 shown): (1-3) King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; (2) Frank C. Clarke, Laytonville, California; (4) John I. Liles & Sons, Collins, Ohio; (5) University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Market Class, One-half Blood Combing (11 showing): (1) J. H. Kahn, Townsend, Mont.; (2-3) King Bros. Co.; (4) Hugh H. Lewis, Clear Lake, S. D.; (5) Stephen B. Whitaker, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Market Class, Three-eighths Blood Combing (17 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.; (3-4) University of Illinois; (5) Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Market Class, One-quarter Blood Combing (7 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.; (3-5) Iowa State College; (4) Stephen B. Whitaker.

Market Class, Low One-quarter Blood Combing (4 shown): (1-3) King Bros. Co.; (2) Eugene C. Tribble, Lodi, Calif.

Market Class, Braid (4 shown): (1-3)

A. C. Stewart, Abbotsford, B. C.; (2) Jack Stump, Monmouth, Oregon; (4) Stephen B. Whitaker.

Market Class, Champion Fleece: King Bros. Co., on three-eighths blood fleece.

Market Class, Reserve Champion, One-quarter Blood Combing: King Bros. Co.

Pure Bred, Cheviot Ram (2 shown): (1) Keith B. Clark, Clark's Hill, Ind.; (2) Hal H. Clark, Clark's Hill, Ind.

Pure Bred, Cheviot Ewe (2 shown): (1) Keith B. Clark; (2) Hal B. Clark.

Pure Bred, Corriedale Ram (3 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.; (3) A. C. Gould, Beechwood, Mich.

Pure Bred, Corriedale Ewe (5 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.; (3) Rudolph Hauge, Big Timber, Mont.

Pure Bred, Cotswold Ram (No Entries).

Pure Bred, Cotswold Ewe (1 shown): (1) Stephen B. Whitaker.

Pure Bred, Dorset Ram (1 shown): (1) Stephen B. Whitaker.

Pure Bred, Dorset Ewe (1 shown): (1) Stephen B. Whitaker.

Pure Bred, Hampshire Ram (No entries).

Pure Bred, Hampshire Ewe (2 shown): (1) Iowa State College; (2) J. C. Penney, White Plains, New York.

Pure Bred, Lincoln Ram (3 shown): (1) A. C. Stewart; (2) Jack Stump; (3) Sigurd Lavold, Big Timber, Mont.

Pure Bred, Lincoln Ewe: A. C. Stewart.

Pure Bred, Oxford Ram: Iowa State College.

Pure Bred, Oxford Ewe: Iowa State College.

Pure Bred, Rambouillet Ram (5 shown): (1-3) King Bros. Co.; (2) Iowa State College.

Pure Bred, Rambouillet Ewe (4 shown): (1-3) King Bros. Co.; (2) University of Illinois.

Pure Bred, Shropshire Ram (4 shown): (1) University of Illinois; (2) Iowa State College; (3) Stephen B. Whitaker.

Pure Bred, Shropshire Ewe (3 shown): (1-3) University of Illinois; (2) Iowa State College.

Pure Bred, Southdown Ram: (1) William B. Belknap, Goshen, Kentucky; (2) A. C. Stewart.

Pure Bred, Southdown Ewe (1) William B. Belknap; (2) A. C. Stewart.

Pure Bred, Merino Ram (4 shown): (1) A. J. Swartzendeuer, Pulaski, Iowa; (2) Stephen B. Whitaker; (3) King Bros. Co.

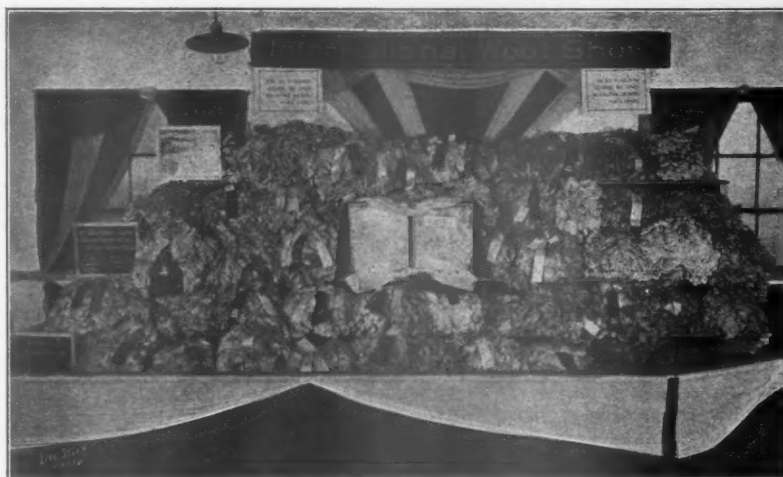
Pure Bred, Merino Ewe (5 shown): (1) John I. Liles & Sons; (2-3) W. H. Calland, Summerfield, Ohio.

Champion, Pure Bred Fleece: King Bros. Co., on Corriedale ewe.

Reserve Champion, Purebred Fleece: King Bros. Co., on Rambouillet ram.

Grand Champion Fleece of Show: King Bros. Co., on Corriedale ewe, three-eighths blood combings.

Reserve Grand Champion Fleece of Show: King Bros. Co., on Corriedale ewe, quarter blood combing.



The Fleeces Entered in the Wool Show at the 1930 International.

The Sheep Show at the Ak-Sar-Ben Exposition

By K. H. KITTOE

Omaha's Ak-Sar-Ben Exposition, held early in November, was the first of the great shows that wind up the year's activities in purebred show circles. Its sheep division was no exception to the others, being featured by the outstanding quality and large numbers of entries.

Other shows may have had a bigger sheep department, but none could boast of any better and the 1930 Ak-Sar-Ben sheep exhibit was easily the biggest in Omaha's history.

Leading flocks from all sections of the country met here to put on what proved to be an eye opener for the lover of the best there is in wool and mutton breeds. Western flocks made a splendid showing. If any of them could be called sensational it was that of King Brothers, Laramie, Wyo., who made a clean sweep of the Rambouillets, both "B" and "C" types, showing both champion ram and ewe in each class and running off with every blue ribbon in each, with one exception. That was in aged rams, "B" type, which they were forced to concede to Arn Brothers, Dunkirk, O. Among the defeated entries were the champion ram and ewe of the Ohio State Fair.

While the Rambouillet classes brought out the biggest entry lists of the show, the Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown, and Oxford breeds also ran comparatively heavy.

The Shropshire show witnessed a hot battle between J. J. Thompson, McCleay, Ore., and Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Wis. Although Thompson had a little the edge in the ram classes of this breed the championship went to McKerrow. In ewes the situation was reversed when McKerrow, after taking most of the blues, saw the Thompson entry, a yearling, take the championship.

Another Oregon breeder, J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons, of Monroe, made a strong showing in Hampshires, although R. E. Strutz & Sons, Jamestown, N. D., showed the champion ram, an aged entry, and Malcolm Moncrieffe, Big Horn, Wyo., had a yearling ewe that was awarded the purple in her sex.

In Corriedales it was an all-western affair, not a single entry hailing from east of the Missouri river. King Brothers took most of the firsts and showed the champion ram but were furnished some stiff competition by Moncrieffe and the University of Wyoming, the latter showing the champion ewe after first topping the class for yearling ewes.

Competition in fat lambs, which were judged before the breeding classes, proved a walk-away for the University of Nebraska, this school winning both grand and reserve championships in individuals and pens. In each case it took the grand championship on Southdowns and the reserve on Oxfords.

W. J. Hampton, in charge of the University of Illinois' flock, was the man confronted with the unenviable task of tying the ribbons, being assisted in some classes by Professor A. E. Darlow, in charge of the sheep department at Oklahoma A. & M. College.

K. H. Kittoe.

RAMBOUILLETS

"B" Type

Judge: W. J. Hampton, Champaign, Ill.
Rams, Two Years or Over (5 shown): (1-5) Arn Bros., Dunkirk, O.; (2) O. J. Blamer Sons, Johnstown, O.; (3) W. A. Lovett, Zanesfield, O.; (4) R. E. Strutz & Sons.

Rams One Year and Under Two (8 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; (3) University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; (4) Arn Bros.; (5) W. A. Lovett.

Ram Lambs, Dropped After Jan. 1, 1930 (16 shown): (1) King Bros. Co.; (2) University of Wyoming; (3) W. A. Lovett; (4) Arn Bros.; (5) University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

Champion Ram: King Bros. Co., on Yearling.

Ewe One Year and Under Two (9 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.; (3-4) Arn Bros.; (5) University of Wyoming.

Ewe Lambs Dropped After Jan. 1, 1930

American Royal Stock Show

(17 shown): (1-2-3) King Bros. Co.; (4-5) University of Wyoming.

Champion Ewe: King Bros. Co., on lamb.
Pen of Three Lambs Bred by Exhibitors (5 shown): (1) King Bros. Co.; (2) Arn Bros.; (3) R. E. Strutz & Son; (4) Ellis Bros.; (5) W. A. Lovett.

Pen of Three Ewe Lambs Bred by Exhibitor (5 shown): (1) King Bros. Co.; (2) University of Wyoming; (3) Arn Bros.; (4) Ellis Bros.; (5) R. E. Strutz & Son.

Flock (4 shown): (1) King Bros. Co.; (2) Arn Bros.; (3) University of Wyoming; (4) Lovett.

Rams Two Years or Over (5 shown): (1-4) King Bros.; (2) W. A. Lovett; (3) M. Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo. (5) Arn Bros.

Rams One Year and Under Two (11 shown): (1-3-4) King Bros. Co.; (2) Moncreiffe; (5) Strutz & Son.

Ram Lambs Dropped After Jan. 31, 1930 (19 shown): (1-2-3) King Bros. Co.; (4) University of Wyoming; (5) Strutz & Son.

Champion Ram: King Bros. Co., on aged ram.

Ewes One Year and Under Two (19 shown): (1-2-3) King Bros. Co.; (4) University of Wyoming; (5) University of Nebraska.

Ewe Lambs Dropped After Jan. 1, 1930 (19 shown): (1-2-3) King Bros. Co.; (4) University of Nebraska; (5) W. A. Lovett.

Champion Ewe: King Bros. Co., on yearling ewe.

Pen of Three Ram Lambs Bred by Exhibitors (5 shown): (1) King Bros. Co.; (2) Arn Bros.; (3) R. E. Strutz & Son; (4) Ellis Bros.; (5) W. A. Lovett.

Pen of Three Ewe Lambs Bred by Exhibitor (7 shown): (1) King Bros. Co.; (2) University of Nebraska; (3) University of Wyoming; (4) Strutz & Son; (5) W. A. Lovett.

Flock (7 shown): (1) King Bros. Co.; (2) University of Nebraska; (3) University of Wyoming; (4) Strutz & Son; (5) W. A. Lovett.

HAMPSHIRE

Judge: W. J. Hampton, Champaign, Ill.

Rams Two Years or Over (5 shown): (1) R. E. Strutz & Son, Jamestown, N. D.; (2-4) Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.; (3) B. F. McDowell & Son, Mercer, Pa.; (5) C. T. White & Son, Lexington, Nebr.

Rams One Year and Under Two (6 shown): (1-2) J. G. S. Hubbard, Monroe, Ore.; (3) Moncreiffe; (4) Strutz; (5) J. E. Snell & Sons, Shelbyville, Mo.

Ram Lambs Under One Year (13 shown): (1-2) Hubbard; (3) University of Wyoming; (4) Strutz; (5) Moncreiffe.

Champion Ram: Strutz, on aged ram.

Ewes One Year and Under Two (12 shown): (1) Moncreiffe; (2-3) Hubbard; (4-5) Strutz.

Ewe Lambs Under One Year (18 shown): (1-5) Hubbard & Son; (2) Moncreiffe; (3) University of Nebraska; (4) University of Wyoming.

Champion Ewe: Moncreiffe, on yearling ewe.

Pen of Three Ram Lambs (4 shown): (1) Hubbard; (2) Moncreiffe; (3) Strutz; (4) White.

Pen of Three Ewe Lambs (5 shown): (1) University of Nebr.; (2) University of Wyo.; (3-4) Strutz; (5) Snell.

Flock (5 shown): (1) Hubbard; (2) Moncreiffe; (3) Strutz; (4) White; (5) Snell.

HAMPSHIRE AWARDS

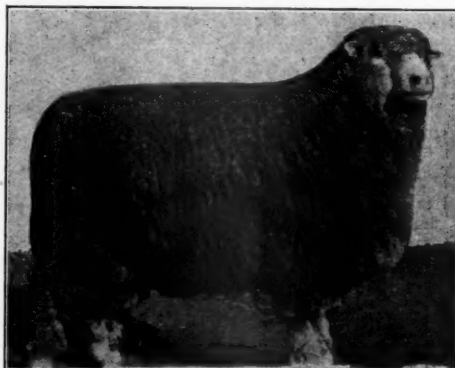
Judge: M. H. Thornton, East Lansing, Mich.

Ram, 2 Years Old or Over (5 shown): (1) R. E. Strutz & Son, Jamestown, N. D.; (2) W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis.; (3) D. F. McDowell & Son, Mercer, Pa.; (4) Chase Bros., Willow Lake, S. D.; (5) Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.

Ram, 1 to 2 Years Old (9 shown): (1-2-3) Mount Haggin Land & L. S. Co., Anaconda, Mont.; (4-5) Dan Brookhart, Wapokoneto, O.; (6) Moncreiffe.

Ram Lamb Under 1 Year (15 shown): (1-2-3) Mount Haggin; (4-5) Dan Brookhart; (6) Strutz.

Champion Ram: Mt. Haggin on yearling.
Ewe 1 to 2 Years Old (13 shown): (1-2-4-5) Mount Haggin; (3-6) J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons, Monroe, Oregon.



■ **Champion Corriedale Ram** at the International, American Royal, Kansas National and Ak-Sar-Ben. Bred and Exhibited by King Bros., Co., Laramie, Wyoming.

Ewe Lamb Under 1 Year (1-2-3-4) Mount Haggin; (5) Hubbard & Sons; (6) Moncreiffe.

Champion Ewe: Mt. Haggin on Yearling.

Three Ram Lambs Bred by Exhibitor (5 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3-4) Strutz; (5) Miles.

Three Ewe Lambs Bred by Exhibitor (6 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3) University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; (4) Miles, Evansville, Wis.; (5) Strutz; (6) J. E. Snell & Sons, Shelbyville, Mo.

Pen of Four Lambs, Either Sex, Get of Sire (6 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3) Moncreiffe; (4) University of Wyoming; (5) Miles.

Flock, 1 Ram, Any Age; 2 Yearling Ewes; 2 Ewe Lambs (6 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3) Hubbard; (4) Strutz.

RAMBOUILLETS

Judge: J. M. Jones, College Station, Tex.

"B" Type

Ram 2 Years Old or Over (6 shown): (1) King Bros., Laramie, Wyo.; (2-6) Arn Bros., Dunkirk, O.; (3-5) W. A. Lovett, Zanesfield, O.; (4) R. E. Strutz & Son, Jamestown, N. D.

Ram, 1 Year and Under 2 (9 shown): (1-3-4) King Bros.; (2-6) Arn Bros.; (5) University of Wyoming; (7) Malcolm Moncreiffe.

Ram Lamb (16 shown): (1-2) King Bros.; (3) University of Wyoming; (4-6-7) Arn Bros.; (5) University of Nebraska.

Champion Ram: King Bros., on Yearling.

Ewe, 1 Year and Under 2 Years (9 shown): (1-5) Chase Bros.; Willow Lake, S. D.; (2-4) King Bros.; (3) University of Wyoming; (6) Arn Bros.; (7) Lovett.

Ewe Lamb (12 shown): (1-2-6) King Bros.; (3-5) Ellis Bros., Mexico, Mo.; (4) Okla. A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; (7) University of Wyoming.

Three Ram Lambs Bred by Exhibitor (5 shown): (1) King Bros.; (2) Arn Bros.; (3) Lovett; (4) Ellis Bros.; (5) Strutz.

Three Ewe Lambs Bred by Exhibitor (6 shown): (1) King Bros.; (2) Arn Bros.; (3) Okla. A. & M. College; (4) University of Wyoming; (5) Ellis Bros.; (6) Lovett; (7) Strutz.

Flock, 1 Ram, Any Age, 2 Yearling Ewes, 2 Ewe Lambs, Ewes to be Bred by Exhibitor (6 shown): (1) King Bros.; (2) Arn Bros.; (3) University of Wyoming; (4) Lovett; (5) Strutz; (6) Ellis Bros.

Champion Ewe: Arn Bros., on Yearling.

"C" Type

Ram, 2 Years Old or Over (6 shown): (1-2) King Bros.; (3) Arn Bros.; (4-5) Lovett; (6) Moncreiffe.

Ram, 1 Year and Under 2 (12 shown): (1-2-7) King Bros.; (3) Moncreiffe; (4) Ellis Bros.; (5) Arn Bros.; (6) Strutz.

Ram Lamb (27 shown): (1-2) King Bros.; (3) Moncreiffe; (4) Strutz; (5) Lovett; (6-7) Okla. A. & M. College.

Champion Ram: King Bros., on Aged Ram.

Ewe, 1 Year and Under 2 Years (19 shown): (1-5) King Bros.; (2) University of Wyoming; (3) University of Nebraska; (4) Strutz; (6) Lovett; (7) Arn Bros.

Ewe Lamb (21 shown): (1-5) Strutz; (2) King Bros.; (3-4) University of Nebraska; (6) Lovett; (7) University of Wyoming.

Champion Ewe: King Bros.

Three Ram Lambs Bred by Exhibitor (8 shown): (1) King Bros.; (2) Okla. A. & M. College; (3) Strutz; (4) Moncreiffe; (5) Lovett; (6) University of Wyoming; (7) Ellis Bros.

Three Ewe Lambs, Bred by Exhibitor (7 shown): (1) University of Nebraska; (2) King Bros.; (3) Strutz; (4) University of Wyoming; (5) Arn Bros.; (6) Lovett; (7) Moncreiffe.

Flock, 1 Ram Any Age, 2 Yearling Ewes, 2 Ewe Lambs, Ewes to be Bred by Exhibitor (6 shown): (1) King Bros.; (2) Strutz; (3) University of Nebraska; (4) University of Wyoming; (5) Arn Bros.

The Boston Wool Market

By Henry A. Kidder

THE Wool trade has had another quiet month. Possibly November has been even more unsatisfactory than October. What with holidays and a sluggish demand from the mills, the month has been one of the quietest of the year. A common remark among wool men is that the wool market is at a low ebb. With this is noted the comforting conclusion that a turn for the better can not be long delayed. Various indications are cited in support of a more optimistic view of the situation. Among them are the condition of stocks of piece goods at the mill and manufactured garments in wholesale and retail control. Larger buying is confidently predicted, something which ought to have an effect on the wool market at an early day.

The fall of 1930 promises to pass into history as showing unexpected and unusual developments. For several months the story has been that the market is all set for a better demand and a wider distribution of raw wool. Each month's record has been a disappointment, heightened by the fact that everything pointed in the other direction. All ordinary signs have failed to mark the desired improvement. Week after week and month after month the story has been the same. Wool has been selling slowly and all the time holders have found it necessary to make a determined fight to prevent further sagging in values. This is the position at the end of November.

That the wool market is looking to New York for such initiative as will bring a better demand for the staple has almost become a trade commonplace. Yet, common place or not, it is the absolute truth. Buyers of goods have been slow to move, and even after weeks of intensive salesmanship on the part of manufacturers and their selling agents, the market is still in the doldrums. Some observers have said that certain interests were making a drive at the market, hoping to bring about lower prices for both wool and goods. It is figured that seasonal orders are being delayed until the market recedes, and that this is one of the worst features of the situation.

As the wool trade enters upon the last month of the year, it is admitted that the key to the situation is still held in the New York goods trade. It is a common remark in wool circles that manufacturers are urging patience. They are saying to friends in the wool trade that as soon as they get the expected orders for goods in seasonal volume their mills are sure to need wool and their buyers may be expected to come into the market for additional supplies. This has been the story now for three months or more. Nor can it be said that the promised day is any nearer now than it was at the end of August.

The above must not be interpreted as indicating an undue measure of pessimism in trade councils. Now, as in all the recent months, the feeling of the trade is at least moderately optimistic. Now, as ever, there is confidence that the upward turn of prices, the swing toward a more active market, cannot be long delayed. Statistically the situation is sound. It is true that something over 150,000,000 pounds of domestic wool, mainly from the 1930 clip, is still unsold. Of this weight, the National Wool Marketing Corporation is supposed to control fully one-half. Recent authoritative announcements of unchanged policy on the part of managers and selling agents give assurance of a continuation of the policy of "orderly marketing," and have undoubtedly strengthened the market. This policy has been a bulwark of strength in the wool operations of the current season. This fact is freely admitted in the Boston wool trade.

Another strong feature of the present situation is to be found in the way that the Australian auction markets are being sustained by the buyers from England, the Continent and Japan. Good clearances are being made throughout the Australian Commonwealth, and in every way the markets there are functioning in a normal manner as far as the movement is concerned, though on a low level of values. As far as it goes, the influence of Australia is on the strong side.

Foreign markets appear to have been fairly well stabilized, though at times during the past month prices of good to choice Merinos, comparable with the best domestic fine staple wools have been very near the importing point.

Short fine wools have taken a wide range of values during the past month, much depending upon the character of the wool. In fact it is claimed that there has been very little change in actual values, though at times it has been somewhat difficult to read in that fact in current trade reports. Good French combing wools are quotable today at about 65 to 68 cents clean, according to the wool. This is for Utah, Oregon and similar fine wools of good character. Possibly a choice Montana or Wyoming French combing clip might bring up to 70 cents, but most topmakers would pass the latter by and look with favor on the lower-priced lot. Some average and inferior lots are reported to have changed hands on the clean basis of 60 cents or a little more.

The above prices are for short wools in the main suitable for topmaking purposes. Wools with better staple are not attracting much attention, unless from manufacturers needing choice wool for specialty purposes. Some very good Montana fine and fine staple wool is to be had today at around 72 to 73 cents clean, and occasional quotations are heard as high as 74 to 75 cents. The higher figure is almost entirely in the asking, as buyers say they are able to get all the wool they need at quite reasonable prices. As their needs at the moment seem to be moderate perhaps this claim is true.

There has been quite a swing in the market during the past month in the direction of half-blood Territory wools. Perhaps some of this may be due to a little easing in the asking prices of some of the best lots of this grade. Sales have been made during the month at 65 to 68 cents clean. It is not so easy as it was to get 68 to 70 cents for the better lots of Montana and Wyoming half-blood wools. All along the line, mill buyers and topmakers appear to be looking for cheapness; sometimes exasperated dealers say that apparently what is wanted is price and not wool.

Strictly medium Territory wools have continued to be relatively quiet during the past month. It is true that there has been a little more inquiry for the three-eighths-blood grade, but most of the current interest in this grade appears to have been stimulated by its relative cheapness. At times there has been some interest from manufacturers of sweaters, bathing suits and similar goods. Sellers have found more or less difficulty in arriving at a fair quotation, the market having been inactive so long that actual values have been lost sight of. Sales have been made during the past month at 58 to 60 cents, and it is claimed that some fairly good wools have changed hands. Some of the best Montana and Wyoming lots are still held at 60 to 61 cents, but sales are few at over 58 cents. Territory quarter-bloods show little change, the market quotation today being around 55 to 57 cents, the same as a month ago.

Twelve months' Texas wools are possibly a little easier than a month ago, though some holders are still firm in their asking prices. The market today is believed to be somewhere between 70 and 72 cents, with some holders still quoting up 73 to 74 cents. Eight-months' wool is quiet, today's quotation being about 65 to 68 cents. Very little has yet been done here in the new fall Texas wools, though some progress is being made in clearing the new clip in the country. It is reported that the cooperatives are likely to get the lion's share of the clip, though independent dealers have taken some good-sized lots.

Other woolen wools are still quiet. Woolen mills as a rule are still in the dumps, and their takings are relatively small. As a consequence suitable wools, whether pulled, California short wools or New Mexico scoureds, are dull and draggy at lower prices than were quoted a month ago.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS CONVENTION

(Continued from page 22)

ing and also made suggestions to the lamb marketing committee for future study.

Encouragement was given to the producers of lamb by Mr. R. S. Matheson of Swift and Company by the statement

that at present practically no lamb is going into the freezers; in other words, all the lamb slaughtered is going into consumption. It was his opinion that when lamb prices rise, a large percentage of this new outlet for lamb obtained under low-price levels will continue. Producers were advised by Mr. Matheson to strive for higher quality in their lamb, to produce the kind of lamb that the consuming public wants—good choice lamb. The demand for such lamb can not be satisfied, he said. In order to insure a larger number of choice lambs, all lambs should be marketed when they are ready for market, when they are still in their milk fat, between four and five months of age. Answering the criticism of many that packers do not pay enough premium for choice lambs, Mr. Matheson pointed out that while there was always a outlet for them, the price that might be paid for them was reduced by the fact that they came into competition with the large quantities of poorer stuff.

On Friday morning Walter Netsch of Armour and Company told of the very effective work his company had done during the past year in moving the large volume of lamb into consumption. A series of posters encouraging the use of lamb had been distributed by them to their branch houses for use by retailers in stimulating lamb purchases. Radio broadcasts and direct mailing had also been used to increase purchases. Mr. Netsch also supported by Matheson in the statement that lambs should be marketed before they gain too much weight.

On Lamb Feeding

The lamb feeding industry was represented on the program by the president of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association, Mr. H. W. Farr of Greeley, Colorado. Mr. Farr very concisely discussed the ways in which feeders and producers could cooperate to their mutual benefit. He emphasized the value of the results obtained for both lamb raisers and feeders through the work that has been carried on during the last three days, and especially from the \$18,000 radio program supported by the feeders' organization last winter. Mr. Farr voiced the feeling of constructive and forwardlooking cooperation when he suggested that in the future the funds

raised by raisers and feeders for lamb promotion work should be combined for a single, year-round program laid out in a way to be most effective. He also favored the continuation of the plan of handling demonstration and educational work through cooperative relations with the National Live Stock and Meat Board and in addition, the largest campaign of magazine, newspaper, and radio publicity that can be conducted with the funds that shall be available.

Very excellent talks were also made on different phases of the lamb feeding industry by Dr. A. F. Vass of the Wyoming Experiment Station and Prof. E. J. Maynard of the Colorado Agricultural College. The material presented by them will appear in a later number of the Wool Grower.

An explanation of the Intermountain Live Stock Marketing Association (see page 35) given by its president, Mr. C. N. Arnett closed the convention program.

The address given by Mr. Paul G. Redington, chief of the Biological Survey, on the work of his bureau in controlling wild animals and rodents the first day of the convention appears in full in this issue. During the convention brief remarks were also made by Mrs. Minnie Miller, owner of Thousand Springs Farms, Mr. Feed Phillips, the new president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, and Mr. Chas. York of New Mexico.

Election of Officers

The business session on Friday afternoon included consideration of committee reports and the election of officers. Mr. Hagenbarth was again chosen as president, with F. A. Ellenwood, A. A. Johns, and L. B. Palmer as vice presidents. Mr. Marshall had previously been reappointed secretary-treasurer of the association by the Executive Committee. New members of the Executive Committee were named: for Oregon, Fred Phillips; for California, A. T. Spencer; and for Texas, Sol Mayer.

And so a good convention came to a close. Its real results will come through the reception accorded to the national program in the states during the January and later conventions, and, in the co-operation and financial support of all wool growers throughout next year.

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices in November

CHICAGO

ALL killing interests bought lambs greedily during the last week of November, advancing prices a plumb dollar. At the low time of the previous week, only scratch sales beat \$7.75; on the rise \$8.90 was paid and a \$9.00 top would have been recorded but for heavy receipts on the final Friday when Chicago had 30,000 including direct to packers from other markets which did not exert a price sustaining influence. On one bad session one packer cleaned up a large percentage of the crop and the purchase was not made with the intention of tanking the product or even putting it into the cooler, the obvious fact being that meat moved into distributive channels at advancing prices. Of course, current values are low, even in relation to other livestock and especially cattle. During previous periods of depression, cattle and lambs have sold practically at a parity, while this season there has been a wide spread between the two. Cattle have been averaging around \$10.30 at Chicago, lambs around or under \$8.00. The pre-Thanksgiving bulge, even if only a dollar, was unlooked for and was not the result of starvation supplies as that week delivered over 250,000 head at ten markets compared with 220,000 the previous week and 205,000 in 1929. The logic of the situation is that demand is broad, warranting expectancy of higher prices whenever receipts moderate. So far as the immediate future is concerned a \$9.00 to \$10.00 trade is possible and it is doubtful if the November low spot when killers came into possession of a lot of \$7.50 to \$7.75 lambs will be repeated.

The dressed market responded to cold weather, passing from lethargic to active condition. Between the mid-month low and the late month high spot, practically the whole price list advanced \$2.00 to \$3.00 per hundredweight, common and medium grades getting the long end of the appreciation. At New York, choice carcasses went to \$22.00@24.00 per hundredweight; at Chicago, to \$20.00. Despite previous heavy receipts at eastern markets, shippers sent orders to western points, and city butchers set packers a lively pace at

Chicago. Dressed trade gave an excellent account of itself.

November receipts were enormous but sharply less than October. The first week of the month delivered only 313,000 at ten markets against 409,000 the last week of October, which made a clean-up of a glutted dressed market possible, incidentally clearing the decks for better action in the live market. Aggregate supply for the month at ten major markets was 1,130,000 compared with 1,060,000 in November 1929. The immediate result of relief from glut was a healthy advance, but the second week witnessed a rush of native lambs to take advantage of the improvement, precipitating another crash and uncovering a new "low". That week ten markets handled 326,000 head, against 257,000 the previous week and 262,000 the corresponding week of 1929, but the entire package of meat was merchandised. The third week reduced the load by putting ten market receipts to 232,000 compared with 295,000 in 1929 and it was possible to put on a little. Early in the last week, a tremendous resistance to an inevitable upturn was made, but the lid finally blew off, top lambs going to \$8.90. All of which is convincing that if thirty days of moderate supply develop, a healthy trade could be established.

The first week net gains of 25 to 34 cents were made by fat lambs, feeders advancing 10@15 cents and sheep developing a firm undertone. Top lambs went to \$8.85, the bulk selling between that figure and \$8.00. Medium grade western lambs, some going to packers, others to feeders, went at \$7.00@7.25, feeders taking 50 to 65 pounds and packers up to 75 pounds at these prices.

The second week filled every market east and west in response to the rise. Fat lambs dropped 75 cents to \$1.00 and in spots as much as \$1.25, the kick-back demoralizing dressed trade again. Lower grades got the short end of the break, but everything wearing a fleece reacted to the lowest levels of the season. Feeding lambs held steady, sheep showing weakness. Comeback westerns and natives

comprised the bulk of supply, the western run dwindling. On the bottom of the break, \$7.75 was the packer top, city butchers paying \$7.90 for strong sorts. Bulk of fat lambs sold down to \$7.00@7.50; feeding lambs, \$6.75@7.35, the narrowest spread of the season between the two markets, one being over-loaded, the other bare.

During the third week the tide turned feebly in the opposite, or favorable direction. Heavy lambs acquired popularity, which always indicates improvement in dressed trade. Late in the week packers bought the bulk of their lambs at \$7.75@8.25 for natives and fed westerns, the top going to \$8.50 on city butcher account. Considering a drop of about 100,000 in ten market supply compared with the previous week, this was logical.

During the final, a holiday week, a liberal supply was readily absorbed, the dressed market having been relieved of congestion meanwhile, and prices attained the highest levels of the month. The top went to \$8.90, packers buying eagerly at a range of \$8.25@8.50 early in the week; \$8.50@8.75 on the last round. Feeders held firm at \$6.75@7.25, white-faces reaching the latter figure.

Outstanding features of the month were:

Heavy receipts of native lambs that had been held back to nurse the market under ideal physical conditions.

Broad demand for feeding stock lifting prices to the highest levels of the season.

Large percentage of fat lambs, both native and fed western, the result of a favorable fall period for conditioning.

Liberal receipts at markets east of Chicago, thousands of native lambs being shipped west to that point for slaughter.

Scarcity of feeding lambs, "comeback" westerns coming out of cornfields fat, depriving feeders of their seasonal supply of second-hand stock.

Prompt recovery of the eastern dressed market after a few days of moderate replenishment.

Activity of city butchers at Chicago and revival of eastern demand at west-

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Yearling Rambouillet Ram
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At All Times**

ern markets at the first cessation of heavy receipts in that quarter.

Purchasing of fair-fleshed lambs by sellers to satisfy a broad demand for that grade of meat.

Heavy lambs sold close to handy-weights, the 96 to 98 pound kind landing not far below the top price.

Excellent condition of Montana lambs owing to the dry season. Late in November grass Montanas weighing 88 pounds sold at \$8.75.

Killers fought every advance resolutely on the theory that continuous heavy supply was assured.

Supply of fat sheep was meager, a fortunate circumstance as little heavy mutton could be used. Fat ewes were in a rut, the bulk selling at \$3.00@3.75.

Packer demand for medium grade, fair-fleshed western lambs cut down the available supply of feeding stock.

Yearlings were at all times scarce; aged wethers wholly absent. A few yearlings sold at \$6.50@7.00.

A sprinkling of wheat-fed lambs came from the Northwest. The wheat ration was light however. Packers paid \$8.65 for 80 pound Montana lambs that had been fed half a pound of wheat daily for a brief period.

An overflow from other markets was constantly in evidence at Chicago and was effectively used to check advances.

At one period several thousand head arrived from Detroit and Cleveland for which there is scant precedence.

An indication of plenty of native lambs in eastern territory was afforded by a Monday supply of 25,000 at four eastern points the last week of the month.

Late in November strictly grass western lambs practically disappeared from supply, bulk of the stuff from that quarter having had hay or wheat.

Packers were always hungry for western lambs weighing 70 pounds or better in fair flesh, the dressed market demanding such carcasses.

Between the high and low time of the month and taking sorts into consideration, fluctuations in prices were equal to \$300 per carload.

The moment a little competition appeared prices climbed the scale. What happened late in the month upset all prophecy as, owing to low cost of all kinds of poultry, lamb was expected to find a narrow market, but the unexpected happened. Dressed stocks were cleaned up and killers actually went short of their requirements, which forced them to buy for numbers. Hot weather during the early part of November was an adverse influence, dressed trade picking up the moment temperatures dropped. The zero spell of Thanksgiving week was a beneficence to dressed trade, advancing wholesale prices 2 cents per pound overnight.

A record run came out of Dakota and Minnesota wheat fields during November. Part of this supply was of local origin, part of it represented Montana lambs moved into the wheat area in consequence of the drouth. South St. Paul bagged the bulk of this run, part of it being forwarded from that point to Chicago for slaughter.

Lambs forwarded from eastern markets to Chicago, mainly from Detroit and Cleveland, showed a loss to packers on paper, although there may have been compensation for this in resultant depression of Chicago prices. Native lambs costing \$8.75 at Detroit were worth but \$8.00 on reaching Chicago, so sharp was the break at that period. At least the outcome of the operation was doubtful from a monetary standpoint.

**Wm. Briggs
Dixon, Calif.**

**We
Produce
a High Type
of Rambouillet**

Light-fleshed lambs sold relatively high at all times. A consumer element demands meat of this kind and to avoid buying fat will pay what amounts to a premium for it. Despite this 92 to 96 pound, fat lambs sold right up to the top of the market. However, buyers were always on the alert for something that could be figured low on paper. Buying was erratic, especially during periods when numbers were the objective. On heavy supplies they "sorted hell out of them" to use trade parlance; on light runs, everything except bucks was overlooked. Bucks were penalized \$1.00 per hundredweight, without quarter, the object being to educate farm flock owners to trim. This season's lesson will probably be effective in that respect.

Fed western lambs returned to market in November lost no money, in fact most of them paid good money for the feed-bill. Disgruntled feeders were few. The stuff never put on as rapid or as cheap gains. Physical conditions were ideal, and corn, although a short crop, had superb feeding quality. Thin lambs taken out at \$6.50 to \$7.00 sold fat at \$8.00@8.50 with cheap gains. Nor has there been much audible protest by farm flock owners concerning prices realized by native lambs. Typical of this was the statement of an Iowa man who marketed 126 lambs, the product of 83 ewes. They averaged 90 pounds and realized \$8.50 per hundredweight. "Those lambs grew up on the farm and I never noticed what they ate," he said. "All I regret is that I did not raise a thousand." Native lambs did not realize war prices, but they put a lot of money in the bank this season, every cent of which meant new deposits.

Feeders would have taken more lambs late in the season had they been available. As it was, packers asserted prior right to everything with a decent kill, thousands that should have gone to the feed lot taking a straight course to the cooler. They are at least out of the way and do not figure in a winter supply that will be ample. Feeders made an overplay early in the season, due partly to expectation of dollar corn. When that chimera vanished they entered the market to discover that the big opportunity of the season had passed.

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The packers tell us the supply of real top lambs is not equal to the demand. Hampshire Rams from this flock are bred to sire top market lambs.

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Heading our flock is an imported Luton Horn ram of outstanding type and quality.

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Large, Smooth, Long Wool**

A Splendid Selection of Stud Ewes and Rams

**W. D. Candland & Sons
Mt. Pleasant, Utah**

Mortality among western lambs running in cornfields has been the lightest in trade history, running from zero to three per cent. Some careless feeders lost as much as four per cent of the lambs taken out; the majority got off with less than one per cent. Warm, dry weather all through September, October and November made cornfield feeding comfortable. A wet, cold season would have written another story.

The encouraging phase was the prompt manner in which dressed trade came back. At the middle of the month, the glut in that quarter was ominous, developing gloom. Prediction was made that cheap poultry would back lamb off the board, but within a few hours the distribution situation underwent a radical change. Stocks were cleaned up, branch houses called for replenishment and the whole trade took on a new appearance. Early in the month dressed market conditions were so demoralized that choice handy-weight carcasses were difficult to move at \$15.00 to \$17.00 per hundredweight, culls selling as low as \$5.00. During the week ending November 21, common to choice carcasses sold at a range of \$10.00 to \$17.00, both east and west, but by the end of the month prices had been revised upward to \$14.00@20.00. At the low spot a clearance was impossible, but on the upturn, the last pound was sold out.

However, current prices are the lowest in many years. At the end of November, \$8.50@8.75 took the bulk of lambs, compared with \$11.75@13.00 a year ago: \$12.75@14.00 in 1928; \$13.60@14.40 in 1927; \$12.25@13.75 in 1926; \$15.25@16.25 in 1925; \$13.50@14.25 in 1924; \$12.40@13.00 in 1923; \$14.00@14.60 in 1922; \$9.75@10.25 in 1921; and \$10.25@11.00 in 1920. There is at least partial explanation of this in slaughter figures which afford the only reasonably reliable index of production and consumption. During the first ten months of 1930, no later figures being available at this writing, slaughter under Federal inspection aggregated 13,964,672 head, the great bulk of which were lambs. During the same period of 1929, slaughter at the same points was 11,773,223; in 1928, 11,246,034; and in 1927, 10,717,714. These figures reveal a rising tide of production, the increase from 1927 to 1930 being 3,147,000 and as every pound was eaten, the same statistics measure consumption: in other words the American people are eating vastly more lamb than half a decade back. It was axiomatic that production follows price; consumption is also influenced by the same factor. These figures do not tell the whole story as the ratio of uninspected slaughter has been even greater. It is highly probable that this mass of cheap meat has done excel-

lent missionary work, lamb having gained a foothold where it was not popular during the high price period. Recurrence of abnormally high prices would naturally nullify this to a large extent, but that development will necessarily be deferred. The relative positions of lamb and beef have been reversed, good beef having advanced, under restricted production, to prices prohibitive to many consumers, while lamb is within the buying reach of hundreds of thousands who, until recently, were unable to give it consideration in their dietary scheme. Cheap poultry has undoubtedly exerted a depressing influence, but that production will wane as it can be promptly curtailed.

J. E. Poole.

KANSAS CITY

NOVEMBER lamb prices closed 15 to 20 cents above the October close, 85 cents above the low spot of the month and about 10 cents under the high point. Prices fluctuated within a dollar range for the thirty-day period, the first ten days being covered with a quarter advance, followed by a \$1 drop in the next eight days and a 90 cent rally in the last eleven days. November did not show the extreme price movement of October, and while the average was slightly lower, the general market was much more settled.

October closed and November opened with an \$8 top. November 8, the top reached \$8.25 and on three days beginning November 15, the top was \$7.25. In the steady subsequent rally the top reached \$8.15 on Friday the 28th.

During the month the movement of fat range lambs was completed and short fed classes began to run in moderate numbers. Total receipts for the month were not as large as had been expected. The bulk of the cornfield lambs were cleared. They showed a wide variety of condition and in the average were not up to normal. Straight feed lot lambs held up fairly well. None carried choice finish.

One of the outstanding features of the month was the comparatively small spread in prices between shorn and wool lambs. In some cases shorn lambs sold as high as those in full fleece. Packers say that prices for wool and pelts are so

low that they are a negligible factor in the first cost. Consequently the dressed meat is having to stand practically the cost live weight. An advance in pelts and wool would be about the best thing that could befall the general sheep market at the present time.

November marketings were not so heavy as had been expected; consequently meat channels have not been burdened and in the past few days there was a better movement reported. While meat prices seem to be relatively higher than cost live weight they are so much lower than a year ago, that they are not holding demand in check.

It begins to look as if lambs will feed out evenly this season. Weather conditions have been fairly favorable, except too warm the first three-quarters of the month, and rather stormy in the past week. Some heavy snows fell in Colorado and western Nebraska, also in the Great Lakes states of the northern corn belt. A rather heavy movement of short-fed lambs is expected from Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin the first half of the month.

Railroad feed lots close to the Kansas City stockyards held around 75,000 sheep and lambs on feed at the close of November. This is not a large supply for that season of the year and when it is considered that farm feeding has been unusually small and farm marketing correspondingly heavy to date the supply at railroad yards is actually too small. They will not make a normal two weeks' supply on the Kansas City market. As few will be available from other sources in the next thirty days, fed lambs in this immediate trade territory will be cleaned up before the end of the year.

It looks as if there is going to be a shortage for the late winter and early spring market. In so far as figures are available a decrease of about 15 per cent is indicated in the principal feeding sections. In relation to the number on feed marketings of short-fed kinds have been too large. It is safe to figure that the main shortage will show up in February or later. At present feeders seem to be shipping as soon as lambs get in fairly good condition. A dollar rise in the market might cause some to

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hold back, but early shipping is the idea at the present time.

Fat sheep prices ruled slightly higher under an even demand. Most of the ewes cleared at \$3 to \$4 and some fat handy-weights at \$4.25. Fed wethers brought \$4.50 to \$5.50 and fed yearlings \$5.50 to \$6.75. Feed improved the demand for fed sheep more than it did for fed lambs.

The stocker and feeder movement from the local yards was below normal the past month. Killers bought too closely to leave many to go to other sources, and after the western arrivals had checked in there were few thin lambs offered. The number of lambs on feed in this and southwest territory is much below normal, a condition that should create an active demand for the next few months.

November receipts were 91,842, or 11,741 larger than in 1929, and the largest in any November since 1926. The record November supply, 200,900, was reported in 1910. In the eleven months receipts were 1,896,711 compared with 1,651,769 in the same period last year. In 1913 the eleven months' arrivals were 1,931,824 which has not been surpassed since then.

C. M. Pipkin.

OMAHA

FOR the first time since last January receipts of sheep and lambs at Omaha during November, fell below the cor-

responding month of 1929. The run totaled in round figures, 138,000 head, against 165,000 for the same period a year ago.

As usual the change from grass to fed lamb basis was practically completed during the month just ended.

Open weather in the western range states has caused a slower movement of wheatfield lambs than usual, while in western Nebraska and Colorado, (sections that were shipping quite a few lambs at this time last year), conditions and the plan of stocking up this season have been such that not many lambs have approached the market stage so far. Idaho and South Dakota, two states where an increased number of lambs are being fed out this year, both came in with more for the packers last month. Eastern Nebraska and western Iowa are handling barely as many, if as many, as in 1929.

Prices for fat lambs pursued a rather erratic course. They opened near the month's average level, then dropped back to equal the low point of the year first reached late in September; rallied, and finished at the high point. The cellar top was \$7.00, on the 17th, when the bulk cleared at \$6.75@7.00. The closing peak was \$8.25 and most sales were made from that figure down to the even money, \$8.00, or 25@50 cents higher than quotations that prevailed late in October.

Supplies of natives were of about

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normal proportions for this time of year, but they failed to register as much gain as did the western and fed lamb contingents, closing steady to 25 cents higher, with sales during the four-week period ranging from \$6.75 to \$8.00 mainly. The few shorn lambs that arrived during November cashed within an extreme range of \$7.00@8.00.

Light supplies and just decent demand for feeding lambs were reflected in the month's figures covering shipments back to the country. At 35,800 head they were the lightest for November since 1927 and stood 150,000 head short of October's total.

The only kinds available consisted of western wheatfield offerings or warmed-ups out of outlying cornfields and strictly choice kinds were scarce. What demand there is for thin lambs centers around those carrying some flesh in most instances, while the extremely light kinds and pee-wees continue very hard to move.

The market showed very little change either way from a price standpoint, final sales being made at practically the month's opening levels. A spread of \$6.00@7.00 caught about everything that was offered during November, only common and underweight kinds going below this with a top of \$7.10 for the period.

After advancing to levels 50 cents over October's close, fat ewe prices lost about half of that gain and wound up in the neighborhood of 25 cents higher for the month. At the high time the best handy-weights reached \$4.00, but \$3.75 stopped

the best in the late trade. Breeding ewes failed to show much change. Two's to four's are still being bought at \$4.00@5.00 largely, while yearlings command upwards to \$6.50.

K. H. Kittoe.

ST. JOSEPH

SHEEP receipts for November were approximately 89,000 compared with 113,429 last month and 84,802 in November, 1929. Of the month's total around 53,000 were from local territory, the proportion of westerns being very light toward the end of the month. The lamb market was uneven during the month and closes steady to 25 cents higher, fed lambs showing the advance. Best western lambs opened and closed the month at \$8, with the low point on the 17th, when the top was \$7.10. Fed wool-skins sold on the close at \$8.25, clips \$7.85 and natives \$7.75. Quality of westerns was only fair, bulk of offerings selling straight throughout the month. Feeders were in good request and sold largely \$7@7.25 on the close. Aged sheep were scarce and close 25@50 cents up. Fat ewes sold on the close at \$3.00@4.00, and yearlings \$5.75@7.00.

H. H. Madden.

DENVER

FAT lamb prices at Denver were a quarter higher at the close of November than at the opening of the month, while feeder lamb prices were fully steady to slightly stronger. Sheep receipts for the month were larger than those of a year ago, totaling 268,817 this year, as compared to 237,098 during the same month last year, an increase of around 32,000 head.

Sheep trade was quite active during the month despite the larger supply and the inquiry was strong enough to take everything offered readily from day to day.

Good fat lambs were selling around \$7.00 to \$7.50 early in the month. By the middle of November choice quality lambs were bringing up to \$7.65 and on the closing session packers paid \$7.75 for choice quality fat lambs.

Feeder lambs sold early in the month of November from \$7.00 to \$7.60, accord-

ing to quality, while at the close of the month the same grades were bringing around \$7.25 to \$7.65. Fat ewes sold generally steady at the close of November, with desirable grades bringing from \$3.00 to \$3.50, which was about the price at which they were selling early in the month.

A very good demand continues for feeding lambs on the Denver market. While the receipts are not nearly so heavy, as they were in November, a goodly supply is coming from day to day and they are being taken readily at prices fully in line with those prevailing at other markets. In some districts of the territory tributary to Denver, a shortage in the number of lambs on feed is reported, as compared to last year. Other sections report fully as many lambs in the feed lots this year as last. The district, as a whole, however, is said to be short several hundred thousand head in the number of lambs on feed this year, as compared to a year ago.

Indications point to fairly good prices for both fat and feeder lambs throughout the coming month.

W. N. Fulton.

HOLDING EWES IN FARM STATES

THE almost disappointing uniformity with which farm states sheep owners are holding onto their ewes this fall is in strange contradiction to their past behavior under dull sheep conditions. One scribe of some repute has attributed this condition to their faith in the future of the sheep business. In a relative way this probably is true, implying, however, that the stock of faith as a whole is not very burdensome in any line of agricultural endeavor in these parts right now.

Corn husking yarns and corn shucking records are also suffering a depressed market. Corn cribs are filled with cold air this year and barn mows are being stocked with shredded fodder if not already occupied with oat straw. Even other sheepmen "down east" are like me—hate to milk with the veritable won't. Hogs on this present soft market are out-bidding lambs for the meager corn supply but a porker is an aristocrat when it comes to oat straw and shredded fodder. In the case of this writer, holding onto

ewes is not any outstanding degree of faith, but just what an attorney friend would call "a status quo".

Ewes are being held because in a drab landscape of low prices there is no luring spot where the bright lights attract the puzzled farmer. Ewes are being held because the cash they would bring would go no farther invested in other livestock. Ewes are being held because they have a "rep" for going farther than cows or hogs would go on the mean rough fare the barn and rick will afford this winter.

In the sheep depression and ovine liquidation ten years ago the cow situation had not gotten into its present annoying degree of saturation. The dull thud of after-war deflation had not yet taken place with its full bang—happy alternatives flitted around in the still glowing sunset of warprice glory. Even the cackle of a hen was more musical, could be heard farther and had a more potent lure and charm for the hopeful in 1920 than it has in these sterner days ten years later.

The same conditions that depress the price of strong ewes make the marketing of old and cull ewes next to an impossibility, so they stay at home. Ewe lambs are cheap critters this fall, rather expensive boarders for winter—so the situation becomes a gambling point and in with the bucks they go in many cases. When we weaned the lambs the first of

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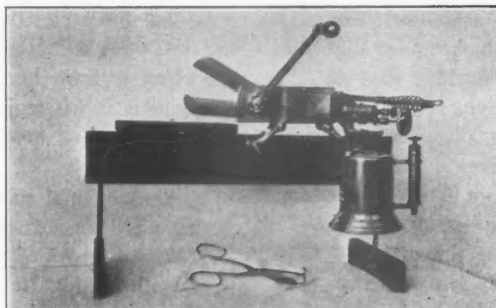
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August we dutifully culled out a cut of ewes to get "shet" of via the shambles, but when bucking time came they drew a uniform reprieve.

Last fall the ewe market was in a lofty way and, sensing a change in the wind, we decided to make money by "laying off" of the stuff, so found ourselves short of ewes. This led us to decide to do a short order business and manufacture our own ewes. A little more intimate care of the ewe lambs, oats in the troughs, corn nubbins on grass and they crossed the scales at a bit over 100 pounds, October 20. Three weeks from that date will be the tenth of November; a toppy handy-sized buck is ready on the farm to take care of this junior flock.

An adage has it that a man can't lift himself by his bootstraps, but in these hard and lambasting times the farmer who has his fingers in his bootstraps isn't going to get them sheared off by reason of picking around elsewhere.

G. P. Williams.

FADS IN DIET

FROM Winnipeg, Canada, comes the following report of a dissertation on health and happiness by Dr. Robert Hutchinson of London, which may strike a sympathetic strain of thinking among readers of the Wool Grower:

"Diet, in the opinion of Dr. Robert Hutchison of London, should be a matter of likes and dislikes.

"The diet faddist, he told the 98th annual meeting of the British Medical Association, is perhaps the commonest and most malignant crank. 'The scientific truth about all this diet business,' he said, 'can be summed up as follows: eat moderately, taking ordinary mixed diet, and don't worry about anything else—to take no thought for what you shall eat or drink is wiser than to be always fussing over it. Likes and dislikes, however, should be listened to; they are nature's indication of what probably agrees or disagrees.'

"Harking back to the 'days of mud pies,' Dr. Hutchison said children were probably healthier and happier then than the oft-weighed, pampered, dieted and psycho-analyzed infants of today.

"He laughed at calory-counters and vitamin victims, and held up as ideal

the easy-going individual who merely meanders to health.

"What we need for the attainment of health as individuals is not more knowledge, but a change of heart. The country's greatest asset is character. Let us therefore cultivate character and let health look after itself, being assured that to a nation made up of men and women of character, all things—health included—will be added.

"He adjured humans to leave raw vegetables, except salads, to herbivorous animals and let the calories look after themselves.

"Do not worry too much about the health of your children.

"Jews and Americans, he said, are especially prone to think too much about health. 'I often think it is a pity Moses ever laid down a sanitary code for the Children of Israel, for it has implanted in them the seeds of hypochondriasis, which has flourished ever since'."

NAMES REGIONAL SUPERVISORS TO DIRECT PEST-CONTROL WORK

FIELD workers of the United States Biological Survey engaged in co-operative campaigns for the control of injurious rodents and predatory animals will be grouped, effective January 1, 1931, in four regions, Paul G. Redington, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has announced. The Secretary of Agriculture has approved this regional plan of organization. The grouping, with each region in charge of a supervisor, will coordinate more closely the work of the bureau throughout the country. Each supervisor will be in contact with the state leaders in his region, and also with the administrative heads of the bureau in Washington.

The new regional supervisors are men who have had wide experience in the wild-animal control work of the bureau. James Silver, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., will supervise Region No. 1, comprising all states east of the Mississippi River, including all of Louisiana. Mr. Silver is at present leader of the bureau's eastern rodent control district,

which occupies approximately the same area as the new region.

Region No. 2 will be supervised by Leo L. Laythe, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado, and will cover the states of Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Colorado and Utah. Mr. Laythe is at present state leader of predatory-animal and rodent control for the Biological Survey in Colorado.

Region No. 3, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, will include the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California. Ira N. Gabrielson, at present state leader of rodent control for the Biological Survey in Oregon, is the supervisor.

Don A. Gilchrist, leader of predatory-animal and rodent control for Arizona, will be in charge of Region No. 4, comprising the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, with headquarters at Phoenix, Arizona.

The new regional supervisors will each spend some time in Washington before the first of the year to acquaint themselves with the policies of the bureau that will be effective when the change is made.

SHEEP, A NEW ZEALAND IDEA

SHEEP are the product of intense breeding and are grown in New Zealand to keep the grazier and the buyer crazy. They differ very much in quality and breeding and the man who can guess nearest the value of a sheep is called a sheepman by the public, a fool by the grazier, and a poor business man by his creditors. The price of sheep is determined at Addington, Burnside, Westfield and Stortfield Lodge, and goes up when you have sold, and down when you have bought. An agent working for a country stock and station firm was sent to one center to watch the sheep market, and after a few days' deliberation wired his firm to this effect: "Some think they will go down, and some think they will go up. I do too. Whatever you do will be wrong. Act at once."

Sheep are born in the spring, mortgaged in the summer, and die in the autumn. You can and you can't. You will and you won't. Be damned if you do and be damned if you don't.—(From the New Zealand paper, "Meat and Wool").

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